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Tour of Europe In Nineteen Days

By David R. Francis

A TOUR OF EUROPE IN NINETEEN DAYS.

REPORT

TO THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

ON

EUROPEAN TOUR,

MADE IN THE INTEREST
OF THE

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR,

BY

DAVID R. FRANCIS, PRESIDENT.

APRIL, 1903.

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AT CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, LONDON: PRESIDENT FRANCIS WITH A GROUP OF WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Sitting, reading from left to right: Miss Florence Hayward, Special Commissioner; Hon. Thomas W. Gridler, Commissioner to Europe; President Francis; Prof. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of Art Department; and Hon. John Barrett, Commissioner to Asia and Australasia.
 Standing, reading from left to right: Mr. C. A. Green, Commissioner to South Africa; Mr. G. F. Parker, Resident Commissioner in London; Mr. Hawkins Taylor, Commissioner to Egypt; Mr. Palmer L. Bowen, Commissioner to France and Switzerland; Mr. J. C. Thompson, Jr., Secretary to President Francis; Chevallier Vittorio Zeggio, Commissioner to Italy; and Lieut. Godfrey L. Garden, Special Commissioner for Machinery Department.

CHAPTER I.

FROM ST. LOUIS TO LONDON.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

I have the honor to submit herewith report of the trip made by me to Europe in the interest of the Exposition. Where the personal pronoun "I" is used in this report in lieu of the "President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition" it is done to save time, space and labor, as in no instance have I been misled into the belief that the attention shown me and the distinction conferred was personal and not intended for the accredited representative and highest official of an enterprise which has been recognized and substantially aided by the United States Government, by the City of St. Louis, by the State of Missouri and many other States of the American Union, and which includes in the scope of its activity every civilized people and every organized government on the earth.

The Origin
of the Tour.

It was with much reluctance and many misgivings that I decided to accept the invitation of the American Society in London to attend its 22d of February dinner. I was not inappreciative of the compliment nor of the possible benefit to the Exposition from an acceptance of the invitation, but while fearing that my absence from the field of local preparation might impede the progress of that all-important work, I contemplated with great trepidation the presentation of the Exposition's claims by its highest official in foreign countries. I realized that the failure of such a movement, if not fatal to the participation of other countries in the Exposition, would certainly handicap our efforts in that direction and give to them such a back-set as would require the concentrated co-operation in the foreign field on the part of every Division of the Company's organization, and active, if not aggressive aid on the part of the Federal Government.

Invitation
of the
American
Society
in London.

After careful consideration of all the conditions, the Executive Committee and myself agreed that the invitation of the American Society should be declined, and on February 1st a cable communication to that effect was sent to the officers of the Society. The reply was a protest, based upon the incontrovertible statement that the President of the Exposition had some weeks, or months previous, announced his willingness to accept the invitation, and in accordance therewith many officials and representative men of the British Empire had accepted an invitation to meet him on the occasion named. Correspondence by cable was kept up until February 9th, when the receipt of a cablegram from the American Ambassador in London to the effect that the interests of the Exposition demanded that its President accept the invitation left no room for further argument, especially as the time between the receipt of the Ambassador's cablegram and the date of the dinner was so short that there was only one vessel leaving an Atlantic seaport by which a passenger could safely be transported so as to reach London in time for the dinner. Consequently I left St. Louis at 1.00 p. m. February 10th, just two and a half hours before the time fixed for the February meeting of your honorable Board. I was accompanied only by my secretary, Mr. J. C. Thompson, Jr.

Ambassador
Choate
Cables.

The
Start.

On my arrival at New York I was met by Honorable Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis, and by three other Directors of the Company, Messrs. James Campbell, Julius S. Walsh and B. F. Yoakum, all of whom bade me godspeed. I cleared on the morning of February 12th, on the French steamer La Bretagne, for Havre, France; Mayor Wells, with his accustomed and thoughtful kindness, accompanied me to the pier at the foot of Tenth Street and waved bon voyage as long as a human form could be distinguished on the shore.

In
New York.

The voyage was rough and stormy, but otherwise uneventful. The ship landed at Havre about 7.00 o'clock on the evening of February 20th.

The
Voyage.

CHAPTER II.

ENGLAND.

Before leaving Saint Louis I had cabled the London representative of the Exposition, Mr. George F. Parker, directing that all of our European representatives meet me in London for report and personal conference. At Havre I was met by Mr. Parker himself, and by Mr. Palmer L. Bowen, who for fifteen months past has been doing exploitation work in France and Switzerland. From Havre I sailed for Southampton at midnight February 20th, and leaving Southampton at 8.00 o'clock on the morning of February 21st, arrived in London at 11.00. While at Havre I was honored by a call from the American Consul, Mr. Thackara, and his wife, who is a daughter of the late General Sherman. Mr. Thackara evinced great interest in the Exposition and showed familiarity with its scope and the progress made in the work of preparation, but at the same time he expressed regret that the people of Havre and of the remainder of France were not taking more active steps for participation.

An
Evening
at Havre.

On arrival in London I was met by our European Commissioner, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler; by Miss Hayward, who since November, 1902, has been performing intelligent and effective work for the Exposition in London; by Mr. Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of Art, who, since June, 1902, has been employed in arousing an interest in the Exposition throughout art circles in Europe; by Mr. Joseph Brucker, the Exposition's representative in Berlin; by Honorable John Barrett, Commissioner-General to Asia for the Exposition, who was en route from India to St. Louis; by Mr. R. Newton Crane, formerly a resident of St. Louis, and by Mr. F. C. Van Duzer, Secretary of the American Society in London. Apartments had been engaged at Claridges

Arrival in
London.

Lunch
with the
American
Ambassador.

Hotel on Brooks Street. On my arrival there I received a message from the American Ambassador, inviting me to lunch with him at the Carlton at 1.00 o'clock. At 12.30 I paid my respects to the Embassy, and, accompanied by the Ambassador, proceeded thence to the luncheon. My reception by the Ambassador, by the Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Henry White, and by all of the attaches of the Embassy was most cordial, and during my entire stay in London the Ambassador and all of his staff spared no effort to promote the interests of the Exposition and the object of my visit.

Conferences
and
Interviews.

The afternoon was spent in discussing the status of the Exposition in the United Kingdom with the American Ambassador and the attaches of the Embassy, and the progress of the work in Europe with the above named representatives of the Exposition. During the evening calls were made by U. S. Consul-General Evans, by Mr. James C. Stewart, a St. Louisan, who for two years past has made for himself an enviable reputation in England and throughout Europe by his work for the Westinghouse Company and the Northwestern Railroad.

Tea with
Lady
Barrington.

The forenoon of Sunday was consumed by interviews of the American Associated Press, the London *Chronicle*, the London *Express*, the Saint James *Gazette*, and other English newspapers. In the afternoon I accompanied Mr. Newton Crane to a tea at the house of Lady Barrington, the wife of Sir Eric Barrington, long and favorably connected with the English Foreign Office and the Secretary who has charge of the correspondence of the Foreign Minister. Lady Barrington talked freely about the Exposition, having had frequent calls from Miss Hayward, who had inspired her with a deep interest in the undertaking.

A Dinner
by
Mr. Stewart.

At 8.00 o'clock on Sunday evening I was principal guest at a dinner given by Mr. James C. Stewart at the Carlton. The dinner was attended by the American

Ambassador; by Lord Grey, one of the executors of the will of Cecil Rhodes; by General Sir Ian Hamilton, who gained distinction in the Boer War; by Admiral Sir John Fisher of the British Navy; by Mr. Moberly Bell, Publisher of the London *Times*; by Sir Clinton Dawkins, the London partner of J. Pierpont Morgan; by the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, ex-Lord Mayor of London; by Prince Radziwill; by Baron Gravenitz of the Belgian Legation; by the Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; by Sir Ernest Paget, President of the London & Northwestern Railroad; by Mr. Arthur Hill, Mr. Bax Ironsides, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Mr. Paul May, Colonel Craddock, Sir Astley Corbett, Mr. Newton Crane, and others—a distinguished assemblage, whose presence was not only a compliment to your President, but to Mr. Stewart as well. The main topic of conversation at this function, as it was at practically every one I attended, was the Universal Exposition of 1904 to be held at St. Louis.

On Monday, February 23d, I was presented by Ambassador Choate to the King of England at a levee which was attended by Prime Minister Balfour and all the officials of the Government, by Lord Roberts, Admiral Fisher, and by many of the highest officers of the British Army and Navy, by the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and by a large number of representative men of the British Empire. At the levee I was introduced to Lord Landsdowne, Lord Londonderry and several other officers of the Government, all of whom expressed interest in the Exposition. In the afternoon I attended a session of the English Parliament, accompanied by Mr. Henry White. The subject under consideration was the Army Bill, the discussion of which was highly interesting. During my stay in the Diplomatic Gallery from 3.30 until 6.00 p. m., I heard speeches made by Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for War, by Sir Charles Dilke, and others.

The
Levee.

At the
House of
Parliament.



DECORATED TITLE PAGE OF MENU CARD FOR THE WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY DINNER,
Given by the American Society in London on February 23d, 1903.

The dinner of the American Society was on the evening of February 23d, at the Hotel Cecil. There were over four hundred plates. The chairman was Mr. D. C. Haldeman, President of the American Society in London. The menu of the dinner and the seating of the guests are shown as part of this report. The American Ambassador occupied the seat of honor on the right of the President, Lord Devonshire was on his left, and I was located between Lord Devonshire and the Lord Mayor of London. After a few words of introduction by the Chairman and a toast to the King of England and the President of the United States, the latter being responded to by Lord Devonshire, whose remarks made a profound impression, not only upon the company assembled, but also upon the entire English people, the American Ambassador proposed the sentiment, "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition," and after a speech of about twenty minutes introduced me to make the response. My reply was thirty minutes in duration and appeared to be well received by the assembled company. Mr. John Barrett, the Exposition's Commissioner-General to Asia, then proposed the success of the exhibit of the United Kingdom at St. Louis in 1904, in a speech of about ten minutes, which was responded to by Lord Londonderry, a member of the English Government and President of its Board of Education, and by Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, after which speeches were made on the subject of the "World-wide Effects of International Exhibitions," by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir E. H. Carbutt, Bart., and Sir E. H. Holland, M. P. This completed the regular program of the evening. The impromptu proceedings consisted of felicitations of the American Society by its Secretary, Mr. Van Duzer, and by its President, Mr. Haldeman.

Dinner of
American
Society.

The
Toasts.

Lunch
with
Earl Grey
and
Dr. Jameson.

On February 24th I lunched with Lord Grey, Dr. Jameson, of Johannesburg fame, and other representatives of the Government of Rhodesia.

During the forenoon I was honored by a call from Sir James Dredge, publisher and editor of *Engineering*, a well-known English journal, which has for months past taken great interest in the Exposition, as shown by its columns; he was a member of the British Commission at the Chicago Exposition of 1893 and at several other Expositions where England has made exhibits.

Dinner
with
Melville
E. Stone.

The afternoon was consumed by conferences with the Exposition representatives and by calls from Ambassador Choate, Secretary White and others. In the evening I dined with Mr. Melville E. Stone, Manager of the Associated Press of the United States, who had journeyed from Berlin to London to meet me and to attend the dinner of the preceding evening. In this connection I take pleasure in testifying to the unfailing and very helpful assistance extended to me in my mission by Mr. Stone and by all of the representatives of the American Associated Press throughout Europe.

Private
Audience
with King
Edward.

While at King Edward's levee on February 23d, Lord Knollys, Private Secretary of the King, had asked the Secretary of Embassy, Mr. Henry White, whether I desired a private audience with the King, and of course had been answered in the affirmative. The audience was fixed for noon on February 25th, and at the time appointed I proceeded to Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the American Ambassador. King Edward received us in his private apartments, and after a very gracious welcome, characterized by a hearty shake of the hand, invited us to be seated. The conversation had not proceeded many minutes before the King, whom courtesy permits to introduce subjects in conversation as well as to terminate all interviews, spoke of the Exposition,

and almost immediately thereafter voluntarily stated that he had decided to tender the Jubilee presents of Queen Victoria for exhibit at St. Louis in 1904, if agreeable to the



KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.

Exposition authorities. My reply was to the effect that the exhibition of such treasures would not only be agreeable, but would be considered a great honor by the Exposition Company, and would undoubtedly be viewed with great interest by its millions of visitors whose number would no doubt be increased by this very distinguished mark of kindness on the part of His Majesty. He stated that expressions of good will and admiration for his

His Majesty
tenders
Queen
Victoria
Jubilee
Presents.

respected mother on the part of the American people had led him to believe that such an exhibit would be appreciated, and after confirmation of that belief he would himself select such of the gifts as he thought would be most interesting and direct that they be sent to the Exposition.

The audience lasted about thirty minutes, and, as is customary, was terminated by the King. It was characterized by expressions of the conviction that the Exposition would be highly successful, and by assurances of friendly feeling toward the people and the Government

of the United States. The replies made by myself to the effect that the success of the Exposition would be greatly promoted by the distinction he had conferred upon it by the tender of the gifts of Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents for exhibit and by a general participation in the Exposition on the part of the English people were considerately received by the King, and when I gave utterance to the hope that a Royal Commission would be appointed, the King stated that Lord Lansdowne had that matter in charge. Thereupon I presumed to suggest that the naming of a member of the royal family as Honorary Chairman of the Commission would not only enhance its influence but be highly appreciated by the Government of the United States and by the Exposition management. To that suggestion he made no reply beyond saying, with manifest good feeling, that he would take it under consideration. He authorized me to inform Lord Lansdowne of his tender of the Jubilee presents, expressed sincere gratification at the call, and impressed me throughout the duration of the audience as a ruler who is sincerely desirous to promote the welfare of his people, and as worthy of the esteem and respect in which he is held by the subjects of a limited monarchy.

It may be of interest to you to learn that upon my individual responsibility, I took pleasure in informing King Edward, that the people of our country heartily reciprocate the friendly sentiments which he had said were cherished for them by the people of the United Kingdom, as well as by himself.

The effect of this private audience and of the good will toward the Exposition, indicated by the King of England, through the tender of the Jubilee presents of Queen Victoria, was impressive and widespread, and was not confined to Great Britain, but extended to all of the British Colonies and was not without influence on

other nations of Europe. No statement from the English King could have been more helpful, coming as it did at a time when European interest in the Exposition seemed lukewarm, if not indifferent.

The tender of the Jubilee presents for exhibit was spontaneous on the part of the King, and Lord Lansdowne, in a subsequent conversation on the subject, seemed desirous that the offering should be considered wholly voluntary and without suggestion from any other source.

Upon leaving Buckingham Palace I proceeded to the Mansion House to attend a luncheon of the Lord Mayor of London, who had extended the invitation to me at the American Society dinner of February 23d. The seat of honor to the right of the Lord Mayor was occupied by the Countess Howe, the same who was so active in sending a ship load of supplies to the sick and wounded during the South African war. I was placed at her right, and to my right was Lieut. General Sir John French. Among the other guests at the luncheon were Lord Charles Beresford, General Sir George White, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Fred. Treves, Bt., and twelve or fifteen other distinguished citizens of London.

The
Lord
Mayor's
Luncheon.

The afternoon of the day was passed at my rooms receiving calls and conferring with the European representatives of the Exposition.

In the evening I was the guest at a dinner given by Mr. Edward Gifford, a former resident of St. Louis, and son-in-law of Lord Gifford, Lord Chancellor of England, who was invited to meet me. Mr. Edward Gifford has many friends in St. Louis who will remember him with pleasure, and they will all be pleased to learn that he continues to take a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the city, especially the success of the Exposition.

The
Lord
Chancellor.

Lord
Lansdowne
Entertains
at Lunch.

On Thursday, February 26th, I attended a luncheon at Lansdowne House as the guest of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister, where were present Lady Lansdowne, her brother, Lord Aberdeen, and other members of the family. The main topic of conversation was the St. Louis Exposition, which the ladies especially expressed an earnest desire to attend.

A
Delightful
Dinner.

In the evening I was given a dinner by Mrs. Ronalds at her residence. Signor Marconi, Colonel Hunsicker, the London representative of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mr. and Mrs. Blow, of Virginia (Mr. Blow is a mining engineer who has large interests in South Africa), and several other Americans were among the guests. The Exposition was again the main subject of conversation and every opportunity was taken advantage of to make known its character and scope.

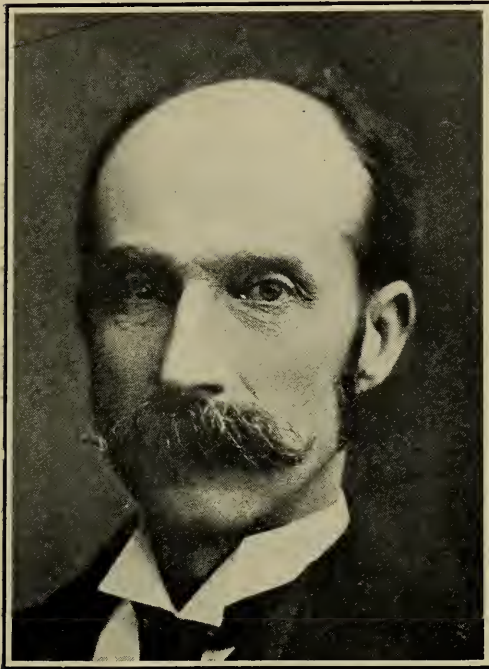


LADY LANSDOWNE.

Sir Edward
Poynter.
Sir Gilbert
Parker.

On February 27th I was invited to lunch at the Carlton by the American Ambassador, the other guests being Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, and Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., author of "The Right of Way," "Seats of the Mighty" and other well-known works of fiction highly appreciated by American

readers. In the afternoon I returned a call which had been made by Lord Peel, who was said to have been



LORD LANSDOWNE.

selected by Lord Lansdowne as Chairman of the English Commission. Lord Peel was for six years Speaker of the English House of Commons, is a man of high character, acknowledged ability, and is universally respected in England. He manifested a desire for information concerning the Exposition, and seemed imbued with a determination to make the English exhibit a credit to his country and abreast of that of any

The
Chairman
of the
English
Commission

other nation. I made engagements with him to receive Professor Ives and Lieut. Carden; the latter has for nine months past been doing most excellent work for the Machinery Department of the Exposition, and had come to London to meet me in accordance with my request. I also called on Mr. W. T. Stead, publisher of the *Review of Reviews*, in response to his invitation, which stated in his terse style: "Now that you have been received by the King in private audience I trust you may have some time to devote to his subjects." Mr. Stead was apparently willing, if not anxious, to learn all he could about the Exposition, and I was glad to avail myself of an opportunity to impart all possible information to a man of such acknowledged ability and such extensive influence.

W. T. Stead

The remainder of Friday until after midnight was passed in conference with the Exposition representatives

Reorganizing the
European
Exploitation.

and in planning a new campaign for foreign exploitation.

Russia.

It was decided that Mr. Cridler should proceed at once to St. Petersburg, Ambassador McCormick having twice written me at London of his great anxiety concerning the inclination and intentions of the Russian Government.

Sweden.

Egypt.

Mr. Charles W. Kohlsaas and Mr. Hawkins Taylor, who had previously been accompanying Mr. Cridler, were directed to go to Stockholm, Sweden, and to Cairo, Egypt, respectively.

Miss Hayward was permitted to remain two months longer in London, before the expiration of which period she will probably be assigned to another field, where it is hoped she will accomplish as much as she has in London, and if so, it will result in great benefit to the Exposition.

Switzerland.

Mr. Bowen was directed to remain in Switzerland until the government of that country takes favorable action concerning participation in the Exposition, which it is hoped will be within a few weeks. Thereupon he will proceed to India to continue the work begun by Mr. John Barrett. This field is a very important one, and so extensive that it will require very painstaking and persistent labor.

Professor Ives and Lieut. Carden, both of whom have been performing most satisfactory work under the guidance of the Division of Exhibits, will continue their work until I return to St. Louis and confer with Director of Exhibits Skiff. These gentlemen have been devoting their time to exhibitors, rather than to the governments of the countries, and after viewing the field and the effect of our foreign work, I have come to the conclusion that in most cases, if not in all, the wisest policy is to begin by interesting the people or the exhibitors, as their influence must be exercised upon the government

before a formal acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Exposition can be made. Belgium and Holland, through their respective foreign offices, at first courteously declined to accept our invitation, but subsequently, through the influence of their artists and manufacturers, reconsidered, and are now classed among the countries that will participate in the Exposition.

The intelligent labors of Lieut. Carden have been very fruitful for the Exposition power plant, as well as in moving manufacturers to prepare exhibits.

When conditions at Stockholm will admit of Mr. Kohlsaatt leaving that field he will proceed to Austria, Austria. which country has as yet made no reply to our invitation, and whose people seem loth to exhibit their products in America. Russia and Austria seem to be the countries where it is advisable our most energetic efforts shall be put forth.

I neglected to mention that Chevalier Vittorio Zeggio, who for a year past has been the Exposition's Commissioner in Italy, arrived in London February 22d, Italy. attended the dinner of the American Society and was present at all the conferences of the Exposition officials. Mr. Zeggio's work from the beginning has been characterized by industry and good judgment, and by an earnest desire to secure the participation of that country, which very soon after the receipt of its invitation forwarded through the State Department at Washington its reply declining to participate. A reconsideration brought about by Mr. Zeggio met with the same fate, but not discouraged, he has repeated his efforts, and my latest advices from him are to the effect that the acceptance of Italy is only a question of time.

Mr. Parker was directed to remain in London for England. the present and to continue his work under the guidance of the Commission to be appointed, and the same order was given to Mr. Brucker concerning Germany, his

retention having been requested by Dr. Theodor Lewald, the Imperial Commissioner-General of Germany.

Australia.

Mr. Barrett, after remaining in London a few days to recuperate after his labors through China, Japan, Siam and India, is to report at St. Louis, and go thence to New Zealand and from there to Australia. His work up to this time has been satisfactory and effective.

Mr. Albert E. Stiasny, who has recently been sent to Austria to do exploitation work among the manufacturers of that country, with whom he has an acquaintance, was not directed to meet me in London, but was ordered to continue his work in Austria in the hope of interesting probable exhibitors, to the end that they might induce the government to formally accept the invitation to participate in the Exposition.

On Saturday, February 28th, I had a conference with Col. Watson, who it was said would be appointed Secretary of the English Commission, and who proposed to visit St. Louis during the coming months.

Considering
Tour of the
Continent.

It had been my intention to return to America direct from London, sailing on February 28th, but having received two or more urgent requests to visit France from M. Michel Lagrave, the Commissioner-General to the Exposition from that country, and having been informed by Mr. M. E. Stone that Ambassador Porter at Paris had expressed the opinion that it would be a mistake for the President of the Exposition to visit England and return to America without paying his respects to France and Germany, which countries had accepted the invitation and were making active preparations to participate, and having been advised from St. Louis that the Spanish Minister at Washington had visited the Exposition and had expressed an opinion to the effect that it would be impolitic for the President of the Exposition to go to the Continent without visiting Spain, I cabled to the Executive Committee asking

information as to the progress at home and requesting advice as to the advisability of my making a hurried visit to Paris, Madrid and Berlin. On Saturday, February 28th, while awaiting a reply to this inquiry, I entertained the American Ambassador at luncheon, had a thorough talk with him concerning the outlook for the Exposition in England, and made to him a full written report of what other foreign countries had done toward participating and in making appropriations therefor, such a report having been requested of him by Lord Lansdowne.

On Sunday, March 1st, I was invited by Lord Alverston, Lord Chief Justice of England, to lunch at his residence, the only other guest being Mr. Newton Crane, through whom the Lord Chief Justice had previously sent me an invitation to visit him at his court, which invitation I had been unable to accept. It was understood that Lord Alverston, who had been a member of the English Commission to the Chicago Exposition, would also be appointed on the Commission to the St. Louis Exposition. The household of the Lord Chief Justice is presided over by his sister, Miss Webster. The lunch was pleasant and I trust profitable to the Exposition, Lord Alverston asking many questions concerning the Exposition, the extent of the grounds, the location of the site and the portion thereof which had been assigned to the buildings of foreign countries. His experience at previous expositions equips him for his duties in connection with ours. I learned from his conversation that the English Commission will make every effort to erect a building upon our grounds and make an exhibit in keeping with the position occupied by the British Empire among the nations of the earth.

Lunch
with the
Lord Chief
Justice.

The Lord Chief Justice asked if the "Crisis," written by Winston Churchill, which he had read with great interest, gave a correct statement of conditions and

The
"Crisis."

occurrences in St. Louis at the time its scenes were enacted. He is a man of imposing presence, of great dignity, of charming affability and a delightful host.

The remainder of the day was spent in arranging details with the foreign representatives and in preparing for a visit by myself to the continental capitals above mentioned, provided no advice should be received from St. Louis requiring my immediate return home. I had wired on Sunday morning to the American Ambassador at Paris and to Commissioner-General Lagrave, requesting that arrangements be made, if possible, for my reception by President Loubet on Monday afternoon, and had also wired Minister Hardy at Madrid requesting that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister whose department had charge of Spain's participation in foreign Expositions be asked for an audience on Wednesday or Thursday, and had also wired to the American Ambassador at Berlin and to Imperial Commissioner-General Lewald, requesting that efforts be made to secure an audience with the German Emperor at some hour during Monday, March 9th, the itinerary being arranged with a view of visiting the above mentioned capitals in the time specified, if possible, in order that I might catch the North German Lloyd Steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which was to clear from Bremen for New York on Tuesday, March 10th. The European representatives of the Exposition, when this itinerary was outlined to them, received it with becoming respect but with outspoken incredulity as to my ability to carry it out. The project was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, and notwithstanding the emphatic doubt entertained by those who had had much more experience in Europe than I had, I concluded to make the effort, the physical hardships of the trip being least considered of all the objections presented or suggested.

CHAPTER III.

VISIT TO FRANCE.

I left London on the night of March 1st, at 9.00 o'clock, and after a two hours' ride on the railroad, arrived at Dover; taking steamer for Calais, I reached there about 1.00 o'clock. At Calais I took a train for Paris, which was reached at 6.00 o'clock on the morning of March 2d. This journey was the most uncomfortable and the most trying of all those taken during my sojourn in Europe. To Paris.

Soon after breakfast I was called upon by Mr. C. M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who had been spending six months in Europe for his health, which now seems fully restored. He told me he proposed to return to America on the Kronprinz—the same steamer upon which I had planned to come home. Mr. Schwab talked freely about the Exposition, and assured me he would aid it in every way within his power. A Call
from
Mr. Schwab.

I was also honored by a call from Colonel Hunsicker, a citizen of the United States, a Pennsylvanian by birth, who has for twelve years been the representative of the Carnegie and the United States Steel Companies. The Colonel had been very attentive to me in London, and having preceded me to Paris, had arranged a dinner for Sunday evening, March 1st, at the Hotel Ritz, at which I was to be the chief guest, and among the other guests were to be Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Schwab. During my stay in London Sir Thomas Lipton had been at the Riviera, but had by cable instructed his secretary to call upon me and express his regrets that he was away from home during my presence in London, and to say to me that if I would remain until Monday, March 2d, he would Sir Thomas
Lipton.

return to London and be pleased to entertain me. I had replied, regretting that my plans would not permit of my remaining in London beyond March 1st. Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in London from Paris about an hour after I had left to make the same journey in the opposite direction. We exchanged several telegrams, and from several sources I was pleased to learn of his interest in the Exposition and of his activity in promoting an English exhibit thereat. His influence in England is important, and his acquaintance with the affairs of the United States, where he has investments and commercial relations, qualifies him to render material aid to our enterprise. I much regret that we were unable to meet.

The
Duchess of
Manchester
and
Countess
Kay.

During the forenoon of March 2d, Colonel Hunsicker informed me that the Dowager Duchess of Manchester (*nee* Miss Yznaga of New York) and her sister, the Countess Kay, were at the Ritz Hotel and desired to meet the President of the St. Louis Exposition. Taking advantage of the opportunity, I was presented and informed by the Duchess that King Edward had dined with her on the evening of Wednesday, February 25th, and had expressed such interest in the St. Louis Exposition, whose President he had met, during the same day, that she desired to know more about the Exposition herself. A like desire was manifested by the Countess Kay. I mention these incidents only to show how great a motive of Exposition exploitation and publicity in England is recognition by the King.

About 10.00 o'clock I was informed by Commissioner-General Lagrave and also by Secretary of Embassy Vignaud that President Loubet would receive me at 5.00 o'clock in the afternoon; Ambassador Porter was confined to his residence by a severe attack of la grippe. Accompanied by the Commissioner-General, I called upon the Mayor of Paris and the Prefect of the Seine, and also upon the Minister of

Official
Calls.

Commerce, whose department has charge of French participation in foreign Expositions. The reception by these officers was cordial, all of them expressing the hope and conviction that France would have a creditable and interesting exhibit and erect an appropriate building at St. Louis in 1904. The Minister of Commerce extended to me verbally an invitation to a dinner to be given at 8.00 o'clock the same evening at the Ministry.

At 1.00 o'clock I was the guest at a luncheon given by Commissioner-General Lagrave at the Cafe de Paris, which was attended by Mr. Ives, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Hardee,

Luncheon
with
Commis-
sioner-
General
Lagrave.



MICHEL LAGRAVE.

Commissioner-General of France to the
Universal Exposition, 1904.

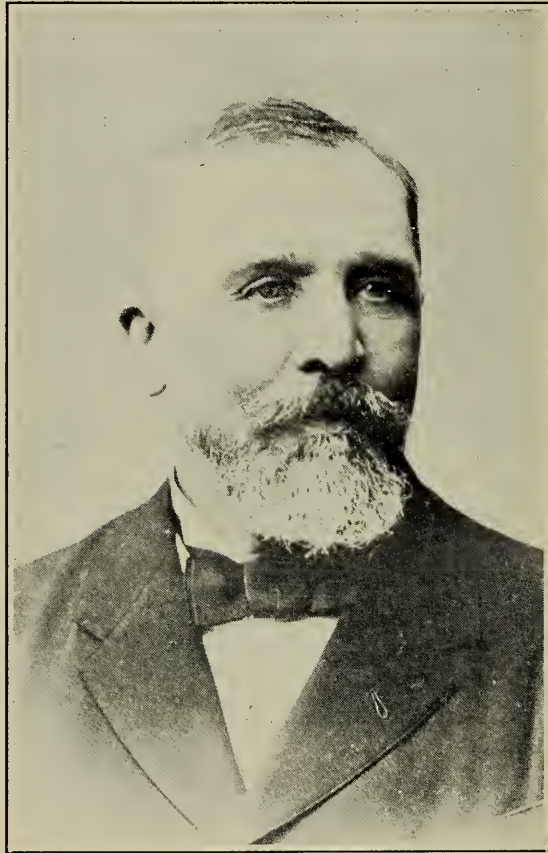
Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thompson and several other guests. During the afternoon I was waited upon by the President and Secretary and an ex-President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and urged to name a date for a banquet which that organization desired to give me. I stated to them that my engagements would not permit my accepting

American
Chamber of
Commerce
Tenders
Banquet.

the proffered honor, as I would leave for Madrid on the following day, but would return to Paris on the evening of March 6th and leave for Berlin at 2.00 o'clock on the afternoon of March 7th. Thereupon the delegation stated that a breakfast would be arranged for the forenoon of March 7th.

Presentation
to President
Loubet.

At the appointed hour, 5.00 o'clock, accompanied by Secretary of the Embassy Vignaud and Commissioner-General Lagrave, I repaired to the Elysee Palace to be presented to the President of the French Republic. His welcome was courteous and very friendly. As he did not speak English and I was not sufficiently familiar with his language to converse with him in French, Messrs. Vignaud and Lagrave acted as interpreters while taking part in the conversation themselves. The President evidently cherishes the desire that his country shall make a creditable exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and showed familiarity with the active preparations that are



PRESIDENT LOUBET, OF FRANCE.

being made to that end. I assured him that the Exposition would feel highly honored if he would visit it himself. He replied that while appreciating the invitation he feared that his duties and his age would

prevent him giving himself the pleasure of visiting America. He assured me he was confident the Exposition would be eminently successful, as the American people always succeeded in what they undertook. He expressed admiration for American character and energy and said the Exposition had his best wishes. The audience lasted about twenty-five minutes and was to me a most satisfactory and gratifying experience. The French papers took due notice of the reception, and its effect on the French exhibitors and on the French people generally was, in the judgment of Commissioner-General Lagrave, very helpful to the work of the French Commission.

President Loubet invited me to attend a state ball to be given at the Elysee Palace on the same evening, and stated he would send a card to my hotel, and that I might attend for thirty minutes if unable to stay longer. After leaving the palace of the President, I went unaccompanied to the residence of the American Ambassador, who had written me early in the day that he desired to see me, notwithstanding he was denying himself to callers generally; I found him suffering from la grippe in a malignant form, his professional nurse warning me before entering his presence that, although the Ambassador might insist upon my remaining, I should not do so, as a protracted visit would be injurious to him. The Ambassador regretted sincerely that he could not be of personal assistance to me while in Paris, but showed himself remarkably familiar with the progress of the Exposition and with the work being done in France toward a representative exhibit by that country.

At 8.00 o'clock I attended the dinner at the Ministry of Commerce at which a number of government officials and members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and other representative citizens were present. I was greatly impressed with the elegant appointments of the function, the equipment of a department of the government

Calling on
Ambassador
Porter.

Dinner at
the Ministry
of Commerce
to Meet
Officials of
French
Government.

for providing such an entertainment being unsurpassed by any of the most noted restaurants or hotels in Paris, and such a condition being entirely unknown in America. The dinner was presided over by Mr. Georges Trouillot, Minister of Commerce, who proposed as the only sentiment of the evening, the "American Republic, President Roosevelt and the President of the Universal Exposition of 1904." My response to the toast, although purely extemporaneous and delivered in English, seemed to be understood by a majority if not all of my auditors, and was apparently well received,—in keeping with the reputation of the French people for proverbial politeness. There were forty or more plates at the table, the Minister of Public Instruction, the President of the French Section, the President of the Society of French Industrials, the Director of the Ministry of Commerce, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, the Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Commerce, being among the guests. The place of honor, instead of being at the right of the Chairman, was vis-a-vis to him. The attaches of the Exposition who accompanied me to Paris were also guests at the dinner.

The
President's
Ball
and the
Grand
Opera.

From the Ministry of Commerce, accompanied by Commissioner-General Lagrave, I went to the ball at Elysee Palace, where I was hospitably received by President Loubet, who advanced from the position in which he had received the guests who had preceded me, and honored me by a hearty shake of the hand, which appeared to be an exception to his practice of the evening, neither the guests who preceded me nor those who followed being honored in the same manner. After remaining at the ball about one hour and meeting a number of distinguished citizens of the French Republic and several members of the Diplomatic Corps, I went with M. Lagrave to the Grand Opera House and saw the last act of "Salambo, the Daughter of Hamilcar."

In the forenoon of March 3d I was escorted by M. Lagrave to the Paris Chamber of Commerce, where I was flatteringly received by 300 or 400 of the merchants of that city, most if not all of whom had signified their intention of exhibiting at the St. Louis Exposition. After being introduced by the President of the Chamber I addressed the exhibitors in a speech of about twenty minutes, returning from there to the Hotel Ritz, whence, after a short talk with Ambassador Storer, who being in Paris, had called at the hotel to meet me, I hurriedly proceeded to the Quai d'Orsay, arriving there just in time to take the Sud Express for Madrid at twelve minutes past noon. The first act of the continental itinerary had been finished and more accomplished in the brief period allotted to it than I had any right to expect.

Reception by
Chamber of
Commerce.

CHAPTER IV.

SPAIN.

En route
to Madrid.

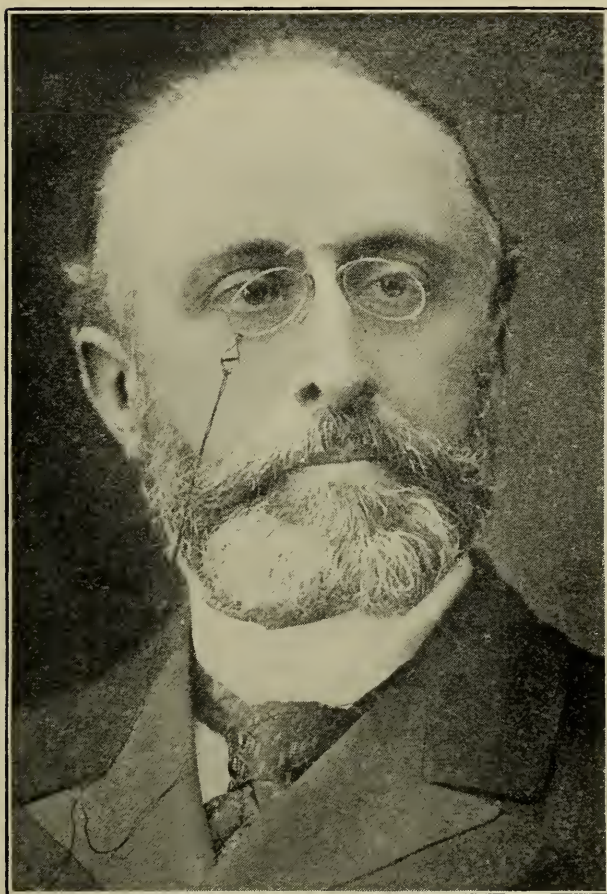
The journey to Madrid was without incident. The "train de luxe," which I had been told was by far the best train in Europe, did not make nearly as good time as many of our limited trains in America, nor were the accommodations to be compared with those luxurious trains operated between St. Louis and the Atlantic seaboard. A change of cars at the Spanish border at midnight was required; it is customary at the same time and place for Spanish customs officers to inspect the baggage of all entering that country. In my case no examination was made, because a friend at Paris had secured for me a letter from the Spanish Minister there, which not only saved the trouble of opening two trunks and six pieces of hand luggage for inspection, but commanded the courteous and almost overwhelming attention of the Spanish customs officers.

Guest of
Minister
Hardy at
Dinner.

On arriving in Madrid at 3.00 o'clock on the afternoon of March 4th, I was met at the station by United States Minister Hardy, who accompanied me to the Hotel de Paris, where commodious and handsomely furnished rooms had been reserved. During the afternoon, accompanied by Secretary of Legation Sickles, I called at the Ministry of Agriculture, but was informed that the Minister was engaged in cabinet council preparatory to a meeting of the Cabinet with the King on the following day, Thursday, the appointed time for the weekly conference. In the evening I dined with Minister and Mrs. Hardy, the other guests being Secretary and Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Summers, who is representing the United States government in the investigation of Spanish

war claims in Madrid. At 11.30 o'clock in the evening, accompanied by Mr. Summers, I went to the most fashionable theatre in Madrid, where a nightly performance is kept up until 2.00 o'clock and sometimes to a later hour. After remaining there about an hour we went to another theatre and thence to our hotels at about 1.30 o'clock, at which hour the streets of Madrid were as full

A Night
Loving City.



SR. SILVELA, PREMIER OF SPAIN.

of people and of life as they had been at any hour during the day or evening. That condition, I was informed, obtains continuously, the people frequenting the streets in large numbers until a very late hour.

On the following day, March 5th, accompanied by Minister Hardy, I called upon the President of the Cabinet, Sr. Silvela, and also on the Minister of

Approaching
the Spanish
Government.

Foreign Affairs, with whom engagements had been previously made. We also called on the Minister of Agriculture, who presides over the department which has the supervision of Spanish participation in foreign expositions. Each of these conferences was characterized by thorough good feeling on the part of the Spanish Minister, who in

every instance gave assurance that Spain will participate in the Exposition and make a creditable exhibit thereat. These statements were highly gratifying and under all the circumstances should be considered as a sufficient cause for congratulation on the part of the Exposition. The people of Spain do not seem to cherish any bitterness toward the citizens of our country, but manifested a genuine good will toward the Exposition and an earnest desire to take part therein.

Securing a
Resident
Representa-
tive.

While in Madrid I opened negotiations with a resident of that city to represent the Exposition in Spain. He is a man of broad culture and wide acquaintance, and not without experience in exposition exploitation. While the present government of Spain is unanimous in favor of Spain's participation at St. Louis in

1904, still an appropriation by the Cortes is required, and in order to secure it, sentiment favorable thereto should be instilled into the people. Mr. Santiago Perez Triana, whom I engaged, is well equipped to bring about such a condition.

I did not see the young King of Spain because there appeared to be a misunderstanding between Minister Hardy and the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs as to



KING ALFONSO, OF SPAIN.

the time of my arrival at Madrid, the latter being under the impression that I was not due there until the morning of Thursday, March 5th, and would depart the same evening. Regret was expressed by President Silvela and the Foreign Minister that I could not remain over Friday, when there would be no question about the King being able to see me. My itinerary had been arranged, however, and could not be deviated from. President Silvela told me the King was interested in the Exposition and had expressed regret, when talking of my presence in Madrid, that he himself would be unable to visit the Exposition.

The King's
Interest
in the
Exposition.



IN MADRID.

I called also upon the Marquis de Comillas, one of the most progressive men in Spain and president of the Spanish steamship line that operates between Spain and the Western Hemisphere. He manifested interest in the Exposition and promised his assistance toward a representative Spanish exhibit.

A Passing
Observation.

In my judgment Spain is in better condition to-day and has a more promising future than she has had for many years past. The mass of the people are still imbued to a great extent with that hereditary pride that has made them indifferent to the progress or the occurrences of the outer world, but there are exceptions to this rule and they are rapidly becoming more numerous. The material resources of Spain are but partially developed and offer a tempting and profitable field for American enterprise and capital.

Madrid is a most interesting city, and I regret that my engagements did not permit of a longer stay therein. The numerous calls I was compelled to make upon Ministers of the government prevented me from visiting even the celebrated Del Prado, where are collected a number of the works of Velasquez and many other interesting objects of art.

CHAPTER V.

SECOND VISIT TO PARIS.

I left Madrid at 7.40 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, March 5th, for Paris. On approaching the frontier of France about 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday, March 6th, the thought occurred to me that I would present to the customs officers my official card as President of the St. Louis Universal Exposition, in order that I might be saved the annoyance of opening my baggage for inspection. My secretary and myself were encumbered with a trunk each and with six pieces of hand luggage, including a typewriter and a case of accumulated correspondence and stationery. The typewriter had given us more trouble in crossing boundaries than any other piece of baggage we had; it appears to be a subject for tariff in most European countries, and in every instance we had to give assurance that it was exclusively for our own use. The presentation of the official card had the desired effect, the customs officers not only passing the baggage without examination, but showing us the utmost courtesy. Before clearing for America we had four more frontiers to cross, and it is unnecessary to say that I profited by my experience at the French-Spanish border and in every case exhibited my official card, and in each instance it had the same desired effect. At this writing, which is on the North German Lloyd steamer en route to America, I am wondering whether the same official card will be treated with like consideration at the port of entry of our own country, which we are approaching.

President's
Official Card
Obviates
Customs
Inspection.

I arrived in Paris at 11.00 o'clock in the evening of Friday, March 6th, and was met at the Quai d'Orsay

Again
in Paris.



A SNAPSHOT TAKEN AT THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL ON MARCH 7th, 1903.
On President Francis' right is the Military Representative of President Loubet, and on his left the Minister of Commerce, M. Trouillot, and the President of the Bourse du Commerce, M. Lancelot.

station by Commissioner-General Lagrave and his secretary, and by Professor Ives and Mr. Hawkins Taylor, and by Mr. Bowen's assistant in Paris, Mr. Villeroi, who accompanied me to the Hotel Ritz. Mr. Lagrave informed me that the breakfast tendered by the American Chamber of Commerce for Saturday, March 7th, had been combined with a much larger function, arranged by the French exhibitors under the direction of the French Minister of Commerce, M. Georges Trouillot; that the breakfast would be at the Hotel Continental at 11.00 o'clock on Saturday morning, and would be attended by five hundred guests, comprising many officials of the Government and a great number of French merchants and manufacturers who proposed to exhibit at St. Louis.

M. Lagrave took leave of me about 12.00 o'clock, but the conference between Messrs. Ives and Taylor and myself was prolonged until long after midnight. In the meantime my secretary was busily engaged in transcribing the speech which I had dictated while en route from Madrid to Paris. I had seen from the Thursday morning issue of the Paris edition of the *New York Herald* a notice regarding the breakfast, and felt the occasion to be of sufficient importance to merit a prepared response on behalf of the Exposition. As the Minister of Commerce spoke in French only, as was the case with the President of the French Republic and many other officials of the government, it occurred to me that my response at the breakfast, if delivered in the tongue of the country whose guest I was, would not only be more complimentary, but would serve to give a more cosmopolitan character to the Exposition. I therefore asked M. Lagrave to have the sentiments I had prepared translated into French, and concluded to make the effort to read my response in French at the breakfast of Saturday.

Before going to the breakfast I was honored by a call from the American Ambassador to the Court of

Preparing
a Little
Surprise.



TITLE PAGE OF MENU, BREAKFAST AT HOTEL CONTINENTAL, MARCH 7th, 1903.

Austria, Hon. Bellamy Storer, who was in Paris on private business, and with whom I had by wire requested an interview. Mr. Storer gave it as his judgment that it would be inopportune for me to go to Vienna at this time, stating that after Mr. Stiasny had given the manufacturers and probable exhibitors of that country some information concerning the scope of the Exposition, and after activity in Exposition preparations in other countries had impressed itself upon the people of Austria, it would be timely for me to approach the government of that country, but that any appeal to the Crown or Ministry at this juncture would be futile. I concluded to follow his advice; wrote Mr. Stiasny to redouble his efforts and directed Prof. Ives and Mr. Kohlsaatt to proceed to Vienna as soon as the work they now have in hand would permit.

A talk with
Ambassador
Storer
Regarding
Austria.

The breakfast at the Hotel Continental was successful beyond my most sanguine expectations. It was presided over by M. Georges Trouillot, Minister of Commerce, and was attended by many other officials of the government, the total attendance being nearly or quite five hundred. As I had informed Mr. Lagrave that I would be compelled to leave for Berlin on the Nord Express, leaving at 1.50 p. m., there was little time for speeches. About 12.30 the Chairman arose and in his own language delivered a speech, which met with the enthusiastic approval of his auditors. He was followed by M. Dupont, President of the French Section; he by the personal representative of President Loubet, and he by M. Cachard, President American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. M. Trouillot then arose and presented me with a very handsome Sevres vase on behalf of the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Sevres Works being the property of and operated by the French government; M. Trouillot also presented me, on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce and the French Section, another vase of beautiful proportions, being a sample of the product of

The Paris
Breakfast.

Recipient
of Five
Presents.

the French trade, and also an exquisite lace fan for Mrs. Francis. I was also presented with a plaquette by M. Ancelot, President, on behalf of the French Committee on Foreign Expositions of the French Chamber of Commerce. M. Cachard, President American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, also presented me, on behalf of that body, with a most shapely silver loving cup. It is unnecessary to say how highly I appreciate these mementoes. The acceptance of them and acknowledgment of my gratitude had not been anticipated in the response prepared for delivery in French, consequently I was forced to give utterance in my mother tongue to the deep sense of obligation experienced. This ordeal did not render me better fit for the trying effort of the French address—but it was too late to look back. Abandoning the plan was as dangerous as failing in the attempt. Suffice it to say that I managed to complete the task, and my French auditors, with their proverbial politeness, expressed such approval that I felt more than compensated for the labor undergone and the risk incurred. I append to this report a copy of the French address in the hope that it may encourage every member of the Board of Directors to the study of that language, to the end that when our French visitors come to the Exposition in 1904 they may be welcomed in their own tongue.



MAGNIFICENT SEVRES VASE,
Presented to President Francis by M. Chaumie,
Minister of Public Instruction.

A Speech
in French.

CHAPTER VI.

GERMANY.

Leaving Paris on the Nord Express at 1.50 on Saturday afternoon, March 7th, I arrived at Berlin at 8.40 the next morning, being accompanied by Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, whom I had requested to meet me in Paris. Feeling the need of a short respite from the tension incident to official receptions and calls, I did not advise the American Ambassador nor the Imperial Commissioner-General to the Exposition, Doctor Lewald, of my arrival in Berlin. During the afternoon of Sunday, however, both of those officials learned of my presence, sent their cards to the Hotel Bristol, where I had engaged rooms, and I thereupon called at the residence of each of them. In the evening I dined with the American Ambassador and Mrs. Tower, and was informed that Emperor William would receive me at noon the following day, Ambassador Tower stating he had not been advised whether he would be expected to accompany me to the audience or whether I would be received alone, but he had made inquiry in order to ascertain the wishes of the Emperor. During the evening a message was received by the Ambassador stating that the Emperor would see me alone.

Sunday
in Berlin.

After my return to the hotel, about 11.00 o'clock, Dr. Lewald called and invited me to a luncheon for the following day.

During Monday forenoon, accompanied by the Exposition representative in Berlin, Mr. Brucker, I left my card at the official residences of Chancellor von Buelow, of Foreign Minister von Richthofen, and of Minister of the Interior von Posadowsky. At the appointed hour I

presented myself at the royal palace and was in due time received by His Majesty, the German Emperor. I was shown to a room, which, after a few minutes, the German Emperor entered unattended. He advanced by a quick step, extended his hand, expressed a cordial welcome and for more than fifty minutes favored me with an interview which demonstrated that his reputation for general information, deep insight, keen observation and indomitable will power, remarkable versatility and great strength of character is well deserved. During my sojourn in Europe I was often told that in receptions by monarchical rulers, not only should the length of my visit be regulated by my royal host, but that he should lead the conversation, and that no subject should be discussed unless broached by himself.



EMPEROR WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

I am compelled to say that in the conversation of nearly an hour which I had with Emperor William II. of Germany, I cannot recall whether the topics touched upon were first mentioned by His Majesty or by myself. He impressed me as being sincerely desirous to learn of every advance that is made in every line of human endeavor throughout the world. He was unstinted in his praise of American

ingenuity and enterprise, and asserted with candor, and it may be with pride, that it was his policy to copy from us whatever he thought worthy of imitation. He expressed great interest in the Exposition, said he hoped it would be eminently successful and was confident it would be. He said he had already announced his intention of sending for exhibit some of his plate and other treasures which might be of interest to the American people, and in response to an inquiry from me stated there was no objection to my so informing the Exposition management and the American people. He trusted the German exhibit would be a representative one, and was sure its educational features would be striking and probably instructive. In the course of the conversation he alluded to a work by Houston Chamberlain, an Englishman living in Vienna—a recent publication called the “Foundation of the Nineteenth Century,” and when I remarked that I had not seen the work, he said he would be glad to present me with a copy. Learning that I would feel honored by such a gift, he stepped to a door, called an aide, who in a few moments handed the Emperor a copy of Houston Stewart Chamberlain’s “*Die Grundlagen des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*,” which he passed to me. In returning my thanks I suggested that his autograph, indicating the source of the gift, would be prized, whereby he promptly replied, “Certainly,” and taking the book, inscribed on the fly leaf: “Berlin, March 9th, 1903, Wilhelm, I. R., to Mr. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition.” The text is in German and I regret to say that upon inquiry at a book store in Berlin I was told that it has never been translated into English, the author maintaining that although it was his mother tongue, the thoughts he desired to convey could be better expressed in German, and that much of their force and meaning would be lost if translated into English.

His Majesty
Presents a
Book and his
Autograph.

That this interview was interesting and instructive to a degree to myself personally goes without saying; that it was of great benefit to the Exposition in attracting thereto the attention of the German people, there can be no doubt. The subjects of the German Emperor not only revere him as a ruler of wisdom and force, but respect him as a man whose every desire and aim is to promote their welfare and add to the prestige of their country among the nations of the earth. The stereotyped sayings and well-worn platitudes about the effete monarchies of Europe are not applicable to all of the countries of the Old World in the beginning of the twentieth century. A ruler whose active and well-trained intellect keeps pace with the advances in the arts and in science, and whose watchful eye is ever upon the methods and the accomplishments of those whose trust he holds, whose energy and perseverance are marvelous and unsurpassed, is never content that his people should hold a second place in the march of human progress.

Breakfast
Given by
Dr. Lewald.

From the royal palace I called at the American Embassy and was thence accompanied by Ambassador Tower to the luncheon of Dr. Lewald at the Hotel Bristol. This function was elegant and enjoyable. The American Ambassador occupied the seat at the right of the host and I that at his left. The guests were twenty-six in number, comprising Count Tallerand-Perigord, Dr. Paasche, member of the Reichstag; Dr. Hopf, Under Secretary of State; Dr. Wilhelmi, President of the Imperial Bureau of Statistics; Mr. Loewe, Manager of Ludwig Loewe & Co., large shipbuilders and gun manufacturers; Consul-General Frank H. Mason, Professor Bruno Schmitz, and Mr. Mannheimer, head of the largest cloak establishment in Germany. The luncheon was attended by Mr. Brucker, Lieut. Carden and my secretary, Mr. Thompson. There were no set speeches, but Dr.

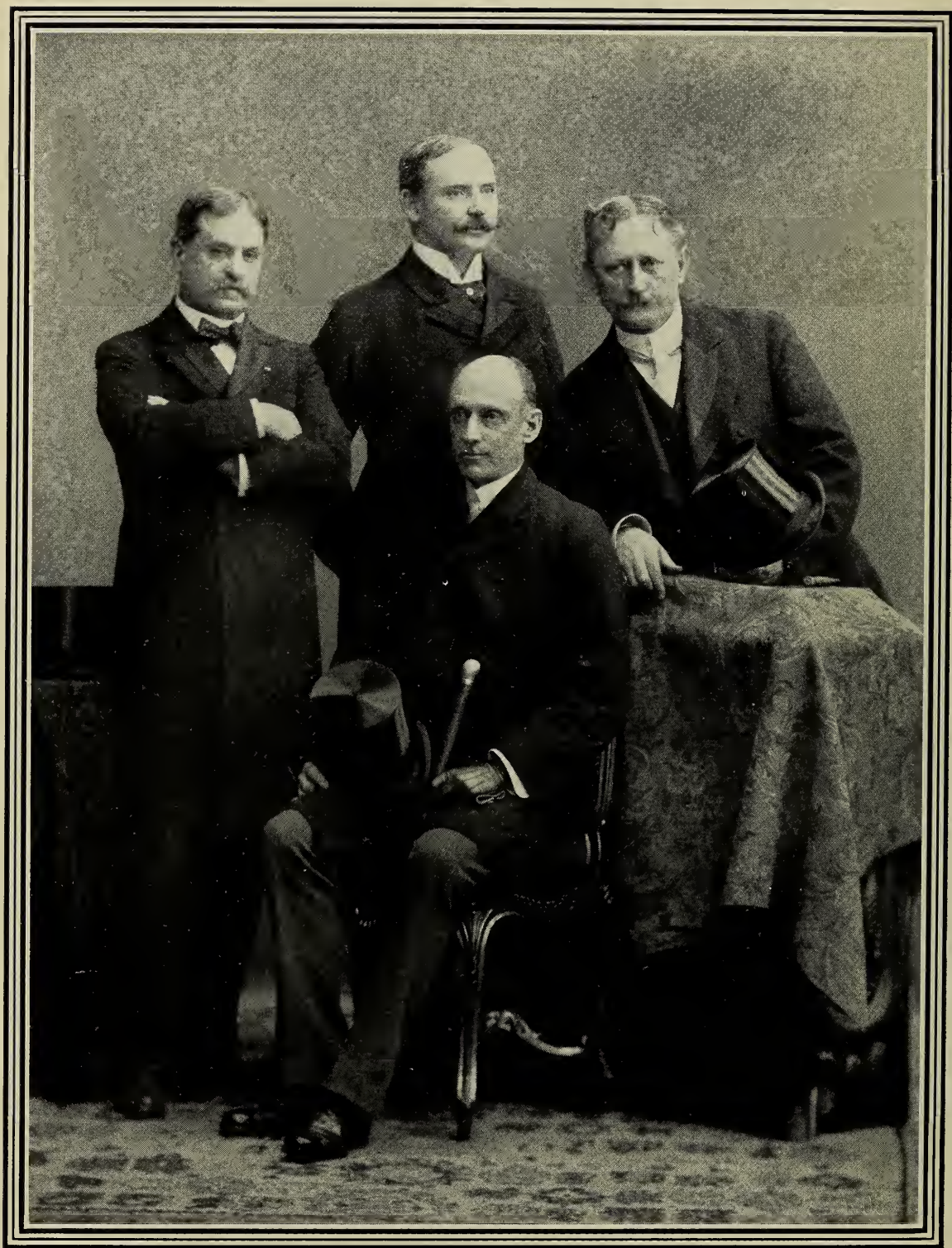
Lewald proposed "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition" and I made an impromptu response, which was taken by a stenographer and is attached to this report.

In the afternoon, escorted by Ambassador Tower, I called upon Chancellor von Buelow and Foreign Minister von Richthofen, both of whom speak English fluently, as does the Emperor. Our reception was cordial and kind, the Chancellor congratulating the American people on being so well represented at the court of Berlin, saying our Ambassador was a credit to the United States. These Misisters—as was the Emperor—were outspoken in their expressions of admiration for President Roosevelt and of the kindly feeling of the people of Germany for those of our country.

Gratifying
Expressions
from the
Chancellor
and Foreign
Minister.

In the evening I was the guest at a dinner given by Foreign Minister von Richthofen at his official residence. The guests were twenty-two in number. Among them were the American Ambassador, Hon. Charlemagne Tower; Secretary of Legation Richardson; U. S. Consul-General Mason; the Minister of State, Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, of the Imperial Department of the Interior; Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce; Budde, Prussian Minister of Public Works; General Prinz zu Salm-Horstmar, Vice-President of the German Committee for the Olympic Games to be held in St. Louis; Under Secretary of State von Muhlberg, Foreign Office; von Koerner, Director in the Foreign office; Dr. Richter, Director in the Imperial Department of the Interior; Privy-Councillor of Legation von Aichberger; Commissioner-General Lewald; Prof. Anton von Werner, one of the leading artists in Berlin; Dr. von Martius; E. Borsig and C. Borsig, owners of one of the largest locomotive works in Germany; E. Loewe, another "Captain of Industry;" Prof. von Uechtritz, famous sculptor; the general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, von Nimptsch; Mr. Brucker, Vice-consul von Jacobs and Count zu Limburg-Stirum.

Foreign
Minister von
Richthofen's
Dinner.



U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL MASON. IMPERIAL GERMAN
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL LEWALD.
U. S. AMBASSADOR TOWER.

During that day I had wired Minister Townsend at Brussels, asking that he arrange an audience with the King of Belgium for Tuesday, March 10th, if possible, having learned that I could spend twelve hours in the capital of Belgium and reach Cherbourg in time to take the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which was to clear from Bremen for New York on Tuesday, March 10th, and on which I had engaged passage home. Minister Townsend had promptly replied that he would make effort to comply with my request, but that King Leopold was staying at his country residence, about forty minutes ride outside of Brussels. Later in the day I received another message from Minister Townsend, stating the audience had been arranged for 4.00 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Consequently at 11.00 o'clock Monday evening I took the train at Berlin for Brussels, after a stay of thirty-six hours in the capital of the German Empire, where the attention shown the President of the St. Louis Universal Exposition was complimentary in a high degree, where he had made many distinguished and pleasant acquaintances, where he had received numerous assurances from representative and influential people of their intention to visit the Exposition, and where his personal experience had been enjoyable and flattering and worthy of grateful remembrance.

An
Addition
to the
Program.

CHAPTER VII.

BELGIUM.

Minister
Townsend's
Hospitality.

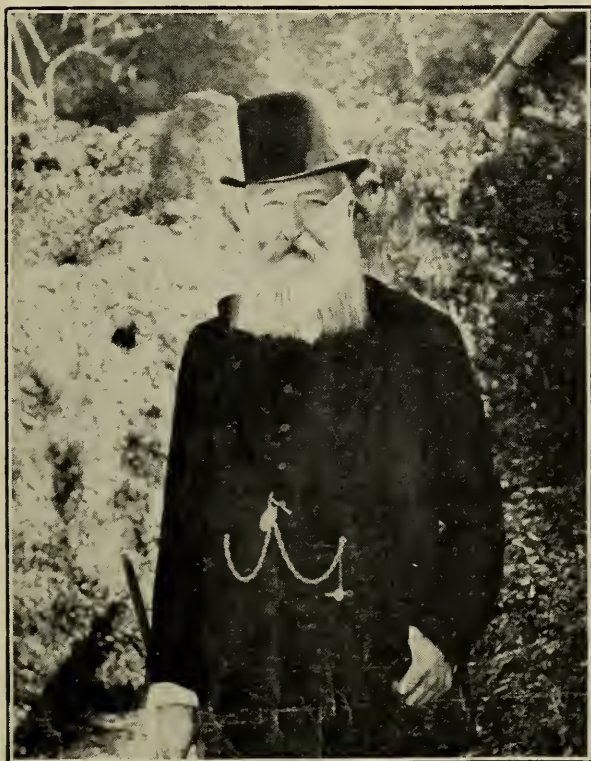
I arrived at Brussels at 11.00 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, March 10th, and was met at the station by the American Minister, Hon. Lawrence Townsend, who insisted that myself and secretary accompany him to the legation, which is a residence and office in one, a customary practice in Brussels and not unusual in Berlin. On arrival at the legation I met its efficient secretary, Mr. Robert E. Winthrop, who has creditably filled that position for more than twenty years, and who, the Minister informed me, had from the beginning of our undertaking been active in its support in Belgium. Mr. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, a charming hostess, gave evidence of deep interest in the St. Louis Exposition by their familiarity with its scope and with the progress of its physical work on the site, as well as the state of its domestic and foreign exploitation. Both are close readers of the monthly *Bulletin*, and have spared no effort to bring about the participation of Belgium, whose response had at first been a declination; but through the influence of the American Minister and the Exposition representatives, who had spent some time in Brussels, a reconsideration was brought about and a few days before my arrival an appropriation of 500,000 francs had been made and a formal announcement of participation given through our Department of State.

A Joint
Reception.

Minister Townsend had arranged that he and myself should call upon Prime Minister de Schmed and Minister of Agriculture Francotte at their respective departments. By previous understanding, however, these Ministers gave me a joint reception at the Department of State,

where, accompanied by Minister Townsend, we discussed the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and Belgium's participation therein for more than one hour.

Minister Townsend had insisted that both myself and secretary should remain at his residence during our short stay in Brussels, and refused to accept a declination of his proffered hospitality. I was more than pleased to



KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

avail myself of such highly cultured associations and surroundings so congenial. After lunch I was honored by a call from the British Minister, Sir Constantine Phipps, who was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Raikes, Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, but who at that time was visiting Brussels, where

A Call
from the
British
Minister.

he had formerly been stationed as Secretary of the British Legation. Baron Lambert, the head of Rothschilds' banking house in Belgium, had been invited to meet me at luncheon, but was prevented from doing so by other engagements. Having a few minutes unprovided for before the appointed hour (4.00 o'clock) for the reception by King Leopold, and desiring to replenish my depleted exchequer, Minister Townsend escorted me to the Brussels branch of Rothschilds, where Baron Lambert

The
Rothschilds.

The Royal
Audience.

The King
Regrets he
Cannot
Visit the
Exposition.

made many inquiries concerning the St. Louis Universal Exposition and expressed his intention of visiting it. Thence we went to the palace, where the American Minister and myself were cordially welcomed by King Leopold, a progressive monarch, who is said by Europeans and others to be imbued with the American instinct of trade and accumulation. The King knew much about the Exposition but desired to learn more, and I was glad of an opportunity to give him all the information on the subject that I was able to impart. The conversation continued for one hour. (I had for the fifth time been cautioned that an audience by royalty should not be terminated by anyone other than the royal host himself.) During that time King Leopold often expressed admiration for the push of the American people and the conviction that the Exposition of 1904 would surpass all of its predecessors. He remembered that Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado, had at my request extended to him an invitation to visit the Exposition, and expressed great regret that his years and his duties and responsibilities would probably, if not certainly, prevent his accepting. As President, and on behalf of the Exposition, I renewed the invitation, but was of course careful not to commit the Federal government, which I had not the authority to represent. The King said he hoped the Belgian exhibit would be representative and creditable to his country, the area and population and resources of which, he declared, could not be compared either with those of the United States or of European countries which are making preparations for participation in the Exposition. The Minister and myself assured him of the appreciation of our country and of the Exposition of Belgium's acceptance of the invitation, and gave him sincere assurances that the exhibit of Belgian industries and art could be such as to cause him and his people no sensations other than those of satisfaction and pride.

After the termination of this interview, which I trust will not be without beneficial results, Minister Townsend and I proceeded to the Belgian House of Parliament. The session had just adjourned, but we met several of the members and were accorded the unusual liberty of going through the corridors and chambers of a beautiful and imposing structure. Belgium, with its dense and thrifty population, covers an area comparatively small even for Europe, and I was informed that it was the general, if not the universal, custom for the members of the Parliament to go to their respective homes for dinner after the labors of a day of legislation, which, to a citizen of this country, is almost incomprehensible. It is difficult for one to imagine even the members of one of our State Legislatures dining and sleeping at their residences between the daily sessions of the body which they compose, and when a like custom is thought of for members of the Congress at Washington, the mind promptly turns to the daily use of the air ships, which it is hoped the Universal Exposition of 1904 will so perfect as to make them agencies of hourly transportation.

Belgian
House of
Parliament.

A Unique
Custom.

After a delightful American dinner at the home of our hospitable Minister and Mrs. Townsend, I accompanied them to the opera, where we were shown to the royal box, in which I had the honor of meeting several members of the diplomatic corps at Brussels. The opera was a new one, whose author, a promising composer of Liege, Belgium, was in the audience. It was a gala night in musical circles in the cultured kingdom which has bestowed so many priceless boons on the votaries of Mozart and of Wagner and of Beethoven.

The
Royal Box
at the
Opera.

On my way to the train I was again joined by Lieut. Carden, who had gone from Berlin to Liege, where he had visited the well-known manufacturing establishment of the John Cockerill Company, makers of boilers, and had met with marked success, which, he

said, had been accomplished without much effort, attributable in his judgment to the attention shown the President of the Exposition in the countries visited by him during the previous ten days. Lieut. Carden was to remain in Belgium a few days and go thence to



NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP KRONPRINZ WILHELM.

Germany and Switzerland in prosecution of the work he is so well fitted to perform.

Taking a midnight train at Brussels, myself and secretary proceeded to Paris, where we arrived at 5.40

o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, March 11th. At the Hotel Terminus we were again met by Professor Ives and Mr. Villeroi. After breakfasting we took the train for Cherbourg, which point was reached at half-past three in the afternoon. The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, which had cleared from Brussels at noon on the previous day, and from Southampton at 12.30 on Wednesday, reached Cherbourg at 5.00 o'clock. Our baggage, large and small, including the typewriter, which had been of such useful service on the steamer, in London, and on all trains on the continent, was transferred to the tug and thence to the Kronprinz. It was followed by Mr. Thompson and myself, and we were in that frame of mind and body which prepared us to enjoy the restful pleasures of an ocean voyage home.

Tuesday
Night, Opera
at Brussels;
Wednesday
Night, a
Hundred
Miles at
Sea.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Resumé.

I have given, perhaps in tiresome detail, a consecutive narrative of my experience in Europe during eighteen days. It is for you to judge and results to determine whether the tour is beneficial to the Exposition. At this writing, March 16th, I have seen no St. Louis papers of a date later than February 21st, but have had excerpts from two New York papers of February 24th and February 25th, which indicated that these publications gave the Exposition more space in describing the attention shown its President in Europe than they have ever accorded it in any previous issue. I have stated above what in my judgment was the effect on the people of each country by a special or private audience given by the ruler thereof to the Exposition's President. When the continental tour was outlined, not only did every Londoner express conviction as to my inability to carry it out, but nearly all of the Exposition representatives in Europe were of the opinion that it was impossible, and that the effort might result in my discomfiture and in damage to our foreign exploitation. When I started from London, it was not contemplated that I would be able to see the King of Belgium, which, as narrated above, was accomplished in addition to the plan proposed at the London conference of March 1st. I am sure you will not misunderstand me when I state that the expressions of the European press concerning this tour were of such a character as to give publicity to the Exposition to such an extent as could not have been effected by a deliberately planned exploitation requiring fourfold the time and costing many times the expense.

It is hard for Americans to understand the difficulties incident to a special reception by the rulers of European countries, who themselves are accustomed not only to fix the time for such audiences, but to name therefor a date more or less remote from the day when it is requested. I cannot in this connection give too much credit for the very discreet and effective services rendered by the American ambassadors and ministers in the capitals I visited: Ambassador Choate at London, Ambassador Porter at Paris, Ambassador Tower at Berlin, Minister Hardy at Madrid, and Minister Townsend at Brussels; together with their efficient secretaries; Henry White in England, Henry Vignaud in France, Reynolds Hitt in Germany, Stanton Sickles in Spain, and Robert E. Winthrop in Belgium, were not only ready and willing to arrange for audiences and receptions when requested, but themselves suggested calls and courtesies which tended to promote the object of my mission. Furthermore, I should be recreant to my own feelings, if I failed to acknowledge the good will manifested and the helpful assistance rendered by Consul-General Evans in London, Consul-General Mason in Berlin, Consul-General Gowdy in Paris, Commissioner-General Lagrave in Paris, Imperial Commissioner-General Lewald in Berlin, by Mr. F. C. Van Duzer, Secretary of the American Society in London, and by Messrs. James C. Stewart and Newton Crane, formerly St. Louisans, now living in London, where their energy and ability command a well-earned influence and an enviable respect.

CONCLUSIONS.

No right-thinking citizen of the United States can approach her shores, after an absence of five weeks, without sensations of genuine delight on returning, and without cherishing increased devotion to the institutions of his country and a deeper pride in her achievements. At the same time, however, even a superficial study of the governments of the Old World and of the motives that inspire their rulers and ministers, cannot but impress one with the belief that in Europe, as in America, the spirit of the age is one of progress. Forms of government, although hedged about with the pomp and power of military force and based upon hereditary instincts, time-honored traditions and customs of centuries, cannot be sustained without keeping pace with the modern methods and broad views that characterize the dawn of the twentieth century. The rude awakening which Spain received from the short-lived conflict with the United States might, without doing violence to sound judgment or showing indifference to misfortune, be termed a blessing in disguise. The progressive minds of the quondam mistress of the world, realizing the conditions, admit the fact, confessing that no less severe a shock would have aroused to activity the genius of a nation which had been lulled into a feeling of security and a state of inertia by pride in the achievements and triumphs continuing through cycles of success. Within the limits of Spain, confined by the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Pyrenees, awaiting development, are resources richer than those of the Spanish colonies, whose products and wealth led the people of the mother country into a life of luxury and idleness. There are still those in the land of Columbus who are imbued with an unshaken confidence in the inherited prowess of Castilian superiority, and contend that their defeats were not merited, but were purchased by the gold of their adversaries. Such, however, are few in number and are rapidly passing away.

CHAPTER IX.

NEW YORK, AND HOME AGAIN.

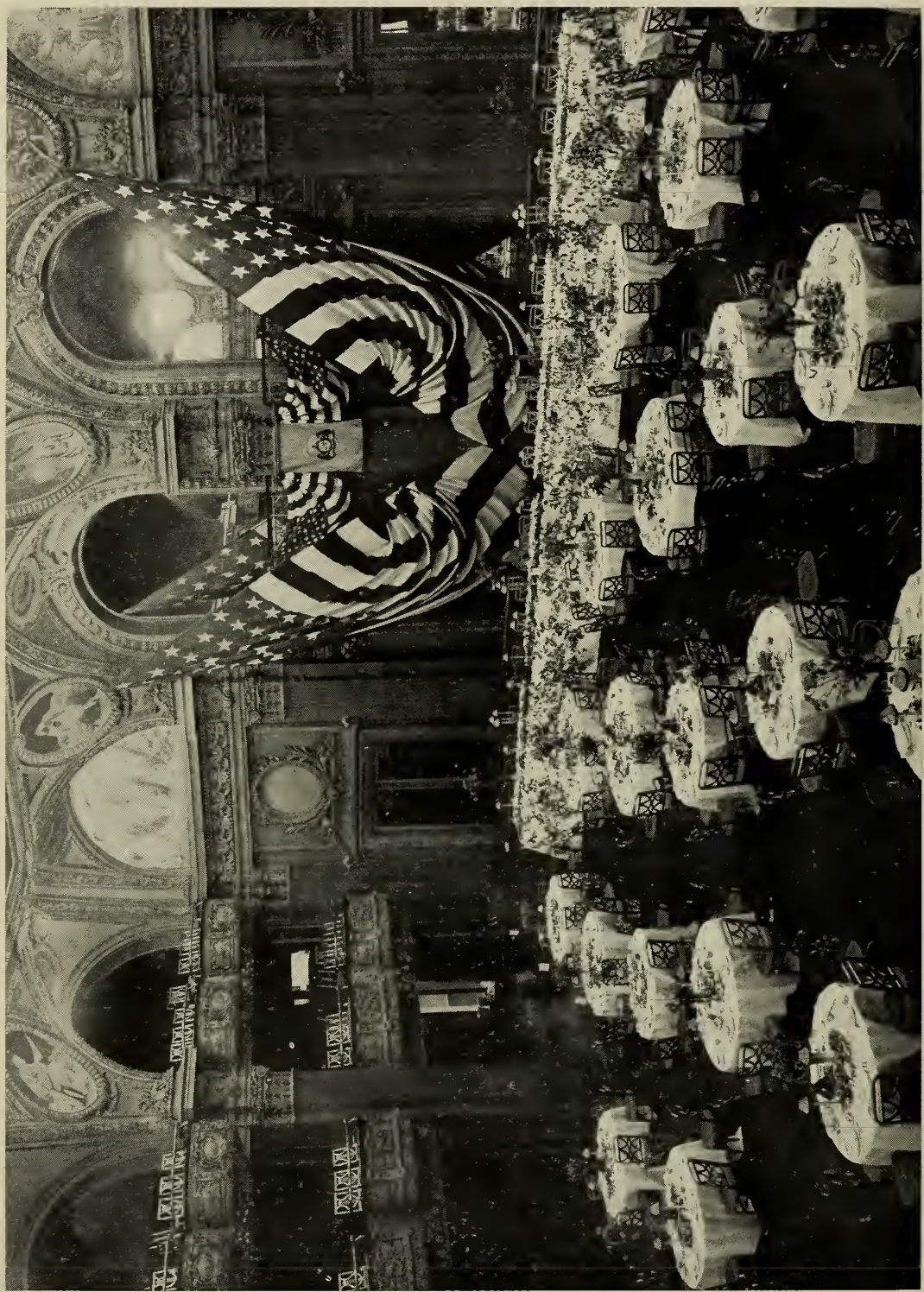
The foregoing report was written upon the steamship before landing in New York harbor on Tuesday, March 17th, where, after a detention of about six hours in quarantine on account of a case of small-pox aboard, I landed about 6.00 o'clock in the afternoon, and was met by Director John Scullin and six or ten newspaper representatives. It was then that I received my first knowledge of the interest with which the tour had been followed by the press of the United States. As I had not seen a St. Louis paper of later date than February 21st, nor a New York paper of later date than February 24th, I was not advised as to the space that had been given in the columns of the St. Louis papers or in those of any other publications.

Landing in
New York.

On arriving at the Waldorf I learned that a dinner had been arranged for me in New York by the Missouri Society of that city; that the date fixed therefor was Thursday, March 19th. As extensive preparations had been made for the function, over 400 acceptances having been received, I did not feel at liberty to decline the honor, although very desirous to reach home as soon as possible.

I was also asked by the New York Commission to the Exposition to name an evening when I could accept a dinner from them, but was compelled to ask that the compliment be deferred until a more convenient season.

The dinner of the Missouri Society came off on the date fixed, and was pronounced by those who attended it to be an enjoyable and highly successful assembling in the metropolis of the country of 500 representative



WALDORF-ASTORIA BANQUET HALL, DINNER GIVEN BY MISSOURI SOCIETY, NEW YORK, MARCH 19th, 1903.

Americans in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. A delegation of twenty or more St. Louisans, headed by Vice-President Corwin H. Spencer, attended the dinner, having gone to New York for that purpose. The boxes surrounding the banquet hall about 9.00 o'clock became filled with ladies in evening dress, who had been invited to listen to the after-dinner speeches. The president of the Missouri Society, Mr. Augustus Thomas, a former St. Louisan, was the toast-master, and presided in his happy and inimitable manner. Sentiments were responded to by Lieut.-Gov. John A. Lee, Hon. E. O. Stanard, Hon. Lewis Nixon, Mr. Melville E. Stone, Hon. John M. Thurston and myself. The theme of every one of these efforts was the Universal Exposition of 1904, its promise and its scope, and the effect upon the undertaking of the tour through Europe just made by its President.

The
Missouri
Society
Dinner.

The following St. Louisans were present at the dinner: C. H. Spencer, Charles W. Knapp, John Schroers, D. M. Houser, L. D. Dozier, Wm. H. Thomson, Isaac W. Morton, M. B. Miltenberger, Thomas H. Francis, E. O. Stanard, William H. Lee, J. D. Perry Francis, J. E. Smith, John A. Lee, F. E. Marshall, Festus J. Wade.

On the following day, March 20th, I attended a luncheon at the University Club given by the publishers or representatives of the weekly and monthly periodicals of New York and vicinity. I was told that about sixty of such publications were represented at the function, which was presided over by Mr. J. R. Mix, president of the organization. After a response by myself to the sentiment of the Exposition and its President, talks were made by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, editor of the *Outlook*; Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century*; Mr. Walter Page, editor of *The World's Work*, and others. The speakers and all of those present pledged

Luncheon
with the
Quoin Club.

to the Exposition the support of the interests they represented. The sentiments expressed were especially happy, and taken altogether the occasion was, in my judgment, in its value to the Exposition, one of the most beneficial I have ever participated in. Messrs. Chas. W. Knapp and John Schroers, of the Publicity Committee, and Mr. L. D. Dozier, of the Executive Committee, accompanied me to the luncheon.

Reception by
New York
Press Club.

On leaving the University Club we repaired to the New York Press Club on Nassau Street, where a reception had been arranged. We found one hundred or more newspaper men awaiting our arrival. The president of the Club, Mr. Joseph Howard, of the New York *Herald*, called the attendance to order, and after making some remarks, asked me to respond for the Exposition. Speeches were made by Mr. Hermann Ridder, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*; by Mr. Wiley, editor of the New York *Times*, and by Mr. Chas. W. Knapp. On behalf of the Exposition, I invited the Press Club to visit us in St. Louis and learn more about the scope and progress of our work, which, I regret to say, the New York press had given very inadequate attention to until interest had been aroused in England and other European countries.

Luncheon
with the
President.

Leaving New York on the evening of March 20th, I went to Washington, having previously arranged an audience with President Roosevelt, who coupled with his acceptance of my request an invitation to lunch with him at the White House.

After calling at the State Department and making acknowledgments to Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, of the valuable assistance rendered by the Ambassadors and Ministers of our country on my European tour, I proceeded to the White House, where I was cordially received by the President, who, from the time of his succession to the office he holds, has ever manifested a

helpful interest in our undertaking, as did his predecessor, the lamented President McKinley. President Roosevelt expressed gratification that I had made the visit to foreign countries and that my efforts abroad appeared to have met with a responsive interest in the countries I had visited. After making proper



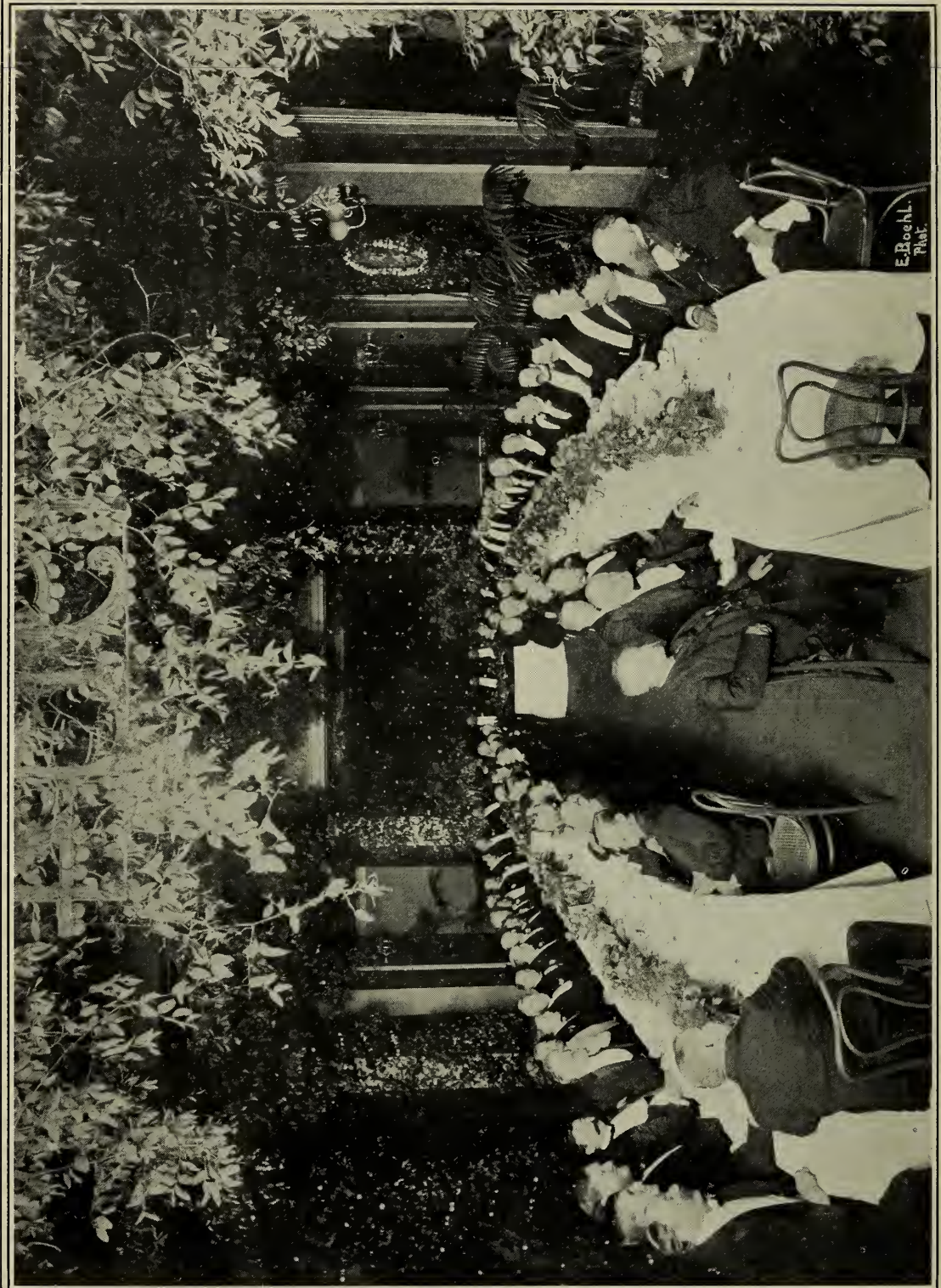
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

acknowledgments to the representatives in Washington of the European governments by which I had been so flatteringly received, I joined the St. Louis delegation, headed by Vice - President Spencer, which was en route home, and arrived in St. Louis on the evening of Sunday, March 22d, having been away from my office just forty days, of which seven days had been spent be-

tween St. Louis and the Atlantic seaboard, fourteen days on the ocean, nine in England and ten on the continent.

On Monday, March 23d, there was a public reception at the Merchants' Exchange, at which the demonstration of good-will on the part of my fellow-townsmen was touching and complimentary to a degree. Attached hereto is a copy of the resolutions passed by the

Reception at
Merchants'
Exchange,
St. Louis.



MAYOR WELLS' DINNER AT THE ST. LOUIS CLUB, MARCH 23d, 1903.

meeting and of the remarks made by myself on that occasion.

On the evening of March 23d Mayor Wells gave a dinner at the St. Louis Club, at which it was my good fortune to be the guest of honor. Attached to this report is a list of those who attended, as well as the names of those who made speeches. Mayor Wells, the host, presided with his accustomed grace and dignity, and his opening remarks indicate so strongly his interest in the Exposition that I have decided to reproduce them, notwithstanding they are complimentary of myself.

Mayor
Wells'
Dinner.

* * * * *

The foregoing is a complete account of my official acts and movements from February 10th to March 23d, 1903. That portion of the report which ends with my landing in New York harbor on March 17th was written on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm; the remainder, after my arrival in St. Louis.

Since my return home the Exposition Company has been officially advised of the acceptance by Italy and by Spain of the invitation extended to them to participate in the Exposition. Italy had previously made two declinations; Spain had made no response. Advices of this date indicate that Norway, Sweden and Denmark are giving favorable consideration to our invitation. Russia, although having previously declined, has again taken into consideration the making of a representative exhibit. We also have information to the effect that the government and people of Austria, although heretofore rather outspoken in their disinclination to accept our invitation, are disposed to reconsider their previously formed conclusions. Advices from the representatives whom I sent from London to Russia, Austria, Norway and Sweden show that they are making good progress

in the difficult tasks assigned them. Taken altogether, the Exposition Company has ample grounds to felicitate itself and to congratulate the country on the participation of foreign countries in the celebration of the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, which celebration promises to merit in every sense of the word the name of Universal Exposition.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID R. FRANCIS,
President.

RESPONSE

AT DINNER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY IN LONDON,
FEBRUARY 23D, 1903.

I have journeyed five thousand miles—more than one-sixth of the circumference of the earth—over land and sea, to be present on this occasion, but I feel abundantly repaid.

To our host, the American Society in London, I desire first to express the appreciation of the Universal Exposition of 1904, and also to make my personal acknowledgments for this very distinguished compliment. We feel honored that our brethren in a foreign land cherish a sufficient interest in the great undertaking upon which we have entered to desire to know something more of our plans and hopes, and feel flattered that the occasion is graced by the presence of so many worthy representatives of our English ancestors and of the British Empire. Neither the length of the voyage nor the probable discomforts attending it should possess any terrors for a descendant of that daring and hardy manhood which has subjugated continents and founded empires, and which ancestry you, as well as all of its offspring, are proud to claim.

Although many generations have elapsed since our forefathers left these hospitable shores, we still feel a pride and claim a heritage in the glorious accomplishments and the incomparable record in warfare, government, art, literature, and all the lines of human endeavor

made by a people whose force and genius have never been surpassed, if ever equaled.

You Americans will certainly understand, and our English cousins will pardon the pride which we of the United States cherish in our progress of a century past and in the position we occupy among the nations of the world. * * *

England, with the memories of her sons, whose achievements she so commendably delights to honor, can readily understand how her kinsmen are prompted by a desire to commemorate lives and deeds so fraught with benefit to humanity. The spirit inherited from you impelled us to advance our frontier until it was abolished by the waves of the Pacific Ocean. After subjugating the savage, we are engaged in his education and elevation. By perseverance and science we have overcome and utilized the forces of nature. What was an unknown country, if not a wilderness, within the allotted life of man, has become the seat of the productive power of the American Union. * * *

But I have not come here to boast. We have had time and opportunity to observe and to have burned into our memories a realizing conception of the transitory character of human institutions. We hope we have profited by the prophecies of Macaulay. It is our desire to build for the future and not for the present only. We admire your conservatism. We realize the problems that confront us—the dangers that beset our pathway. We are not unmindful of our duty to posterity and mankind. While asking other countries and other nationalities to be our guests and to participate in our commemoration, we are not forgetful of nor ungrateful for the inestimable contribution made to our possessions and to our population by the thousands of adopted sons and daughters who have left their lares and penates and taken up their abode among us. * * *

This country has advised of its acceptance, but in a limited manner, confining its exhibit to Art and Education. It has not appointed a Royal Commission, nor has it taken any steps toward the erection of a building. We have never had any doubt as to what this government would do, when in its own time it should acquire a thorough grasp of the plan and scope of the Exposition.

The work of preparing for the celebration was begun early in 1898, but before it was well under way our country became involved in a foreign war, which, although of short duration, added glory to our achievements and gave to the world a new conception of American character and spirit. It was not a war of conquest, but an unselfish struggle for humanity. Its result entailed upon us new and additional responsibilities whose consequences we are making no effort to avoid or evade. * * *

For want of some more appropriate method of celebration, an International Exposition was adopted. It was not our first choice; we were driven to the inevitable conclusion by a contemplation of the far-reaching results of the event we were to commemorate, and by a realization of the relation of our Republic to the powers of the world and of our relations to mankind, with whom we are proud to claim a universal brotherhood. * * *

The spirit and object of the Exposition will be to show man in his highest development; the product of his best thought, the most beneficent and the most scientific processes of his handiwork will be much more interesting to the cultured mind and more elevating to the human race. Almost every Exposition has been the means, if not the occasion, of demonstrating the utility of inventions, which, while startling in their ingenuity and considered only curious phenomena in their inception, have

become essentials in commerce and in the comforts of modern life. It is not necessary for me to remind you that within the period whose rounding out we are commemorating, the application of steam as a motive power, the harvesting and the sewing machine, the harnessing of electricity as an incomparable agency—its numerous and inestimable uses—have been invented and have made the nineteenth century the most remarkable in the history of science and the advancement of civilization. We hope and confidently expect that the Universal Exposition of 1904 will mark the practical use of wireless telegraphy and demonstrate the feasibility of aerial navigation. We have offered \$200,000, or £40,000, in premiums for airships and dirigible balloons. * * *

This country, as I have stated, has informed us through our State Department at Washington of its intention to take part in the Exposition by making an exhibit in Art and Education. That is not enough. We have a right to ask more of you, and we are confident you will give a favorable response to our appeal. It would be presumption on my part to suggest your duty to you or to demonstrate your interest. The first great International Exposition was held in this city half a century ago under the patronage of the Prince Consort, Albert—honor to his memory. England has been fully represented at every Universal Exposition since that date that was worthy of the name. You know what profit has resulted therefrom. We of the United States bear willing testimony to the benefits we have reaped from our participation in International Expositions beyond our borders, as well as from those held within the limits of our country. We admit that a Universal Exposition at which the resources of the British Empire, the handiwork of the English artisan, your applied mechanics and the products of English genius are not exhibited, would be incomplete. I feel some delicacy

in referring to consanguinity as a motive which should impel you to be active participants at a feast of which your kinsmen are the hosts. Nor would it be becoming in the President of this Universal Exposition to designate as the seat of honor the place at the table to be occupied by the mother country. You need no assurance, however, from the Exposition management, nor from the head of our Government, nor from the American people, to convince you that no guest will be more welcome, no one could honor us more, nor anyone be given precedence over you. We feel justified in predicting that the attendance at this Exposition will not only be universal from within the limits of our country, extensive and populous as it is, but that the citizens of every civilized country on the globe will visit us in representative numbers, attracted as they will be not only by the merit of the Exposition, but by a desire to see in their own abodes a people who, within the past half decade, have started out upon a new policy, taken up new problems and assumed new responsibilities; a people whose example and influence command and merit observance and study; a people whose reputation for hospitality is whole-souled and proverbial. An exhibit of Art and Education will, it is true, demonstrate to the world the culture and the intellectual force of a country that produced a Shakespeare, a Bacon, a Newton, a Reynolds, a Turner, a Mills, a Darwin. But would you omit to honor or direct attention to what your sons have done in applied sciences, for the amelioration of the toilers, for the development of the earth's resources? You do not need to be told that of the millions who will visit the Exposition Grounds almost every one will ask to be shown the building of the country on whose possessions the sun never sets; will ask to be shown the trophies of a people whose marvelous prowess on land and on sea has for a thousand years merited admiration and commanded respect.

And then think of your interests on the western hemisphere. Canada, as I have stated, has already appointed her Commissioners and selected a site for her building. The location of this Exposition will be less than a thousand miles from British Columbia, whose resources are second to none and whose development is keeping pace with the foremost. Your own citizens furnished the capital and your own sons exercised the genius and braved the hardships to tunnel mountains, bridge rivers and construct transcontinental railways which will transport to this Exposition the products and the people of the Orient. The material benefits which that section and those interests will derive from this Exposition are worthy of consideration.

But above all those material reasons, this Universal Exposition is worthy of your patronage and merits your participation because it is a contest of friendly rivalry, a triumph of peace. Every Universal Exposition is another step toward the disarmament of the world. The inventions which make easy communication between remote sections and bring closer together the peoples of distant climes, have served to prevent many a conflict at arms. The last clash between your forces and ours at New Orleans nearly a century ago was after the negotiation of peace had been concluded, and would never have taken place if Morse or Marconi had previously bestowed upon the world the priceless boon of their discoveries.

A Universal Exposition is a jubilee of peace. It is a conference of all the nations. It prepares the way for the establishment of a universal and lasting peace. No more worthy object can engage the attention of a government or enlist the energies of a people. Dreams of empire are cherished from time to time, if not continuously, by the leading races of the earth. Standing armies are maintained for protection and for conquest. The ingenuity of man is exercised to design weapons of

warfare which his skill is taxed to fashion. Diplomacy is studied to enable us the more adroitly to practice deception.

A Universal Exposition is an incomparable agency for promoting acquaintance among the peoples of different climes and varied nationalities. It fosters good feeling and generates mutual esteem. It is the coronation of civilization. It establishes new commercial relations. It affords unequalled opportunities for the interchange of ideas and experiences, and furnishes potential aid to the solution of the intricate and trying problems that beset the strongest governments. It strengthens existing alliances and paves the way for the formation of more comprehensive and lasting understandings. It is a parliament of man. It is the most general function of society. It broadens the sympathies of the strong; it increases the confidence and self-respect of the weak. Without lessening our affection for the institutions of our own country, it imbues us with a considerate regard for those of others. It is of inestimable assistance in removing and preventing misunderstandings, and in establishing between nations that equilibrium which is essential to the preservation of peace. It is worthy of the world's best work, of man's highest thought.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 will be universal in the broadest sense. It will not be characterized by an effort at self-aggrandizement on the part of the people of the American Republic. Its location in the heart and almost the geographical center of the North American continent will not only afford a convenient meeting place for all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, but it is a half-way house on the western road from Europe to the Orient and on the eastern road from the Orient to Europe. The countries of the East, which for the past few years seem to have been a magnet that has attracted the attention of Europe as well as America,

have announced in earnest expressions their determination to participate in this Exposition to an extent surpassing all past experiences. Will the English people fail or hesitate to take their proper place in this convocation of the nations of the earth? We trust not. Aye, we know not. The influence which the men seated around this board can exert upon that public opinion which has ever been the safeguard of your institutions and the guide and promoter of your progress, will surely prompt such action as will result in a full acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Universal Exposition to be held in 1904.

Guiffrey, *Dur* Gobelins
 Monthiers
 Delavaud, *Ch^e Ex^{te} Min^{re} Aff^{res} Etr.*
 Crivet-Founeyron, *Sénateur.*
 P. Strauss, *Sénateur*
 Gomot, *Sénateur*
 Louis, *Dur* des Consuls.
 Crusin, *Dur* un *Min^{re} au Com^{te}*
 Taver, *Rep^t du P^r du Conseil.*
 Delaunay-Bellerive, *D^r G^t de l'Exp^{te} 1900*
 Astier, *Député.*
 Alfred Rivard, *Com^{te} G^t Exp^{te} 1900*
 André Lebon, *Anc^{re} Min^{re} Int^{re}*
 Baully-Blanchard, *Rep^t de l'Ambassadeur*
Etats-Unis
 H Boucher, *Député*
 P Escudier, *P^r du Com^{te} M^{re} de Paris*
 Paul Doumer, *Anc^{re} Min^{re}*
 Lourties, *Sénateur*
 E. Dupont, *P^r de la Sec^{re} Exp^{te} 1900*
S^{te} Louis
 Mariéjols, *Min^{re} Trav^{re} publies.*
Rep^rs^t du Prés^t de la Rép^{le} 9^{ue}
 Francis, *Prés^t de l'Exp^{te} de St Louis.*
 G Trouillot, *Min^{re} du Commerce.*
 Ancelot, *P^r du Com^{te} Fr^s de l'Exp^{te} 1900*
St Louis
 Chaumé, *Min^{re} Inst^{re} publ^{re} 9^{ue}*
 Doumergue, *Min^{re} des Colonies*
 Généralissime Brugère
 Michel Lagrave, *Com^{te} G^t du Gouv^{re}*
P^r a l'Exp^{te} de St Louis
 Siegfried, *Député*
 Delombre, *Député.*
 Krantz, *Anc^{re} Min^{re}*
 G. Berger, *Député.*
 Mesureur, *Anc^{re} Min^{re}*
 Dervillé, *Dir^{re} G^t de l'Exp^{te} 1900*
 Goudy, *Consul G^t des Etats-Unis.*
 Derode, *P^r de la Ch. de Com^{te} de Paris.*
 Cuchard, *P^r de la Ch. de Com^{te} Anc^{re}*
 Ranc, *Sénateur.*
 d'Estournelles de Constant, *député*
 Gervais, *Député*
 Chauvière, *Député.*
 Chapsal, *Dur* du *Cab^{re} du Min^{re} Int^{re}*
Com^{te}
 Hebrard, *Dur* du "Temps"
 Bousquet, *Dur* au *Min^{re} des Colonies.*
 Baumgart, *Dir^{re} de la Manu^{re} 1^{re}*
de Sébès.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT, PARIS BREAKFAST, MARCH 7th, 1903.

RESPONSE

AT BREAKFAST GIVEN BY AMERICAN CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITORS AT
HOTEL CONTINENTAL, PARIS,
MARCH 7TH, 1903.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,
MESSIEURS,

Le chaleureux accueil que vous me faites, ainsi que la haute situation des personnages que je vois autour de cette table, sont autant de compliments flatteurs pour l'Exposition Universelle de mil neuf cent quatre, dont je suis le représentant. J'apprécie d'autant plus cet honneur qu'il m'indique d'une façon précise le vif intérêt que la nation française porte à cette exposition; cet intérêt n'est pas seulement un éloge pour les personnages qui ont su la provoquer, mais il est encore la garantie du succès de leurs efforts. La France est le pays des expositions, et le groupement des meilleurs produits du monde entier ne saurait être complet si le talent et le génie français ne s'y trouvaient représentés. Aucune nation plus que la France n'est au courant du travail et des responsabilités qu'entraînent avec elles une Exposition Universelle. Il faut déclarer que ses nombreuses expositions antérieures lui ont attiré l'admiration du monde entier. Non seulement vos expositions réunissent toujours les chefs-d'œuvre des exposants, mais elles attirent des centaines de mille de visiteurs intelligents, aussi on peut dire que les expositions de Paris ont marqué chaque fois pour les arts et les sciences une étape dans les progrès de la civilisation.

Vous nous permettez, nous en avons la conviction, de considérer l'empressement avec lequel vous avez accepté de participer à notre exposition, dont le but est de commémorer un fait important dans l'histoire de notre pays, comme l'indication des bons sentiments que la première République du

Vieux Monde éprouve pour la République de Washington, de Jefferson, de Madison, de Lincoln et de tous ces présidents qui ont occupé les plus hautes situations que pouvait leur confier le peuple américain.

Les bénéfices commerciaux que les Français peuvent attendre de l'Exposition de Saint Louis sont au-delà de tout ce que vous pouvez concevoir. Saint Louis est situé en plein centre de la zone productive des États-Unis. La région tributaire de cette ville est relativement nouvelle et son développement n'est pas encore achevé. Son sol est fertile, son climat salubre, ses ressources inestimables. Sa fortune et sa population se sont accrues avec une rapidité toujours croissante durant ces trente dernières années.

Notre peuple, jusqu'alors, avait toujours été trop occupé à combattre les Indiens, ainsi qu'à étendre les limites de ses frontières pour pouvoir consacrer son temps à cultiver les arts et à étudier le beau. Maintenant que les frontières sont abolies, et que l'Europe ainsi que tous les états du Nouveau-Monde ont recours aux produits de nos champs, de nos forêts et de nos mines, maintenant que les voies ferrées traversent à peu près toutes les provinces du Mississippi au Pacifique, les habitants de notre pays ressentent le désir de s'initier au confortable et au luxe de la vie. Il est donc impossible de trouver un meilleur marché que les États-Unis pour les produits de vos artistes et de vos industriels. Rien ne peut donner une idée exacte de la hauteur de vues d'un peuple comme son désir de voir exposer chez lui ce que l'esprit humain a pu concevoir de mieux et ce que la main de l'homme a pu exécuter de plus artistique. Aussi quand on voit un peuple résolu à supporter les dépenses d'une telle exposition et à faire tous les sacrifices qu'elle entraîne, on peut être assuré que ce peuple a l'idée bien arrêtée de ne pas rester au second rang dans la voie du progrès et de la civilisation.

Tandis que votre civilisation plus âgée que la nôtre a fait dans les arts des progrès auxquels nous ne pouvons encore atteindre; avec modestie et cependant avec un orgueil bien compréhensible, nous pouvons indiquer les progrès que nous avons faits dans les sciences qui révèlent et enseignent les moyens d'utiliser les forces et les ressources de la nature, les

sciences qui donnent à la vie de l'homme une conception plus grande et plus élevée, en même temps qu'elles la rendent plus heureuse.

Nous sommes un peuple commercial, comme vous nous appelez en Europe. Les plus grandes fortunes, ainsi que les positions les plus élevées, sont chez nous à la portée du jeune homme le plus pauvre. Arriver à l'indépendance est une ambition vraiment louable, de la part d'un citoyen ou d'une nation. Cela n'empêche pas les hommes de notre pays qui accumulent des fortunes avec une rapidité remarquable, de montrer toujours un bon jugement dans leur emploi. Rarement ils se retirent de la scène du travail, mais au contraire ils consacrent leur fortune au développement de ressources inconnues, à la construction d'universités pour l'instruction et l'éducation des enfants. Dans le même ordre d'idées, nous avons pensé que c'était faire un bon usage de notre fortune que d'en consacrer une partie à une Exposition Universelle.

Vous autres Français vous n'avez pas besoin que l'on vous dise les avantages immenses d'une Exposition Universelle, combien elle élève et élargit les idées du peuple chez qui elle se fait et des hommes qui la visitent. Elle donne l'occasion à des peuples habitant des climats différents mais qui ont des intérêts communs, de se rapprocher. Elle établit de nouvelles lignes de commerce pour le profit de tous, elle aide à la formation de relations internationales nouvelles et cimente plus étroitement celles existant déjà. Une Exposition Universelle est un promoteur de paix. C'est le couronnement de la civilisation.

L'Exposition de Saint Louis en mil neuf cent quatre sera certainement la plus universelle qui ait encore existé. Le gouvernement des États-Unis qui a voté pour l'Exposition cinq millions de dollars, soit vingt cinq millions de francs (en outre des cinquante millions de francs fournis par la Ville de Saint Louis et ses habitants) a, de plus, consacré une somme de un million trois cent mille dollars, soit six millions cinq cent mille francs, pour sa propre participation, et a étendu ses invitations à toutes les nations du monde.

Le gouvernement américain est convaincu qu'il figurera à cette Exposition plus de races et de nations qu'à aucune

exposition antérieure. Tous les pays et tous les Gouvernements de l'hémisphère occidental ont accepté les invitations qui leur ont été adressées. Les quarante cinq états et les trois territoires de l'union américaine, comme aussi toutes les possessions d'outre-mer de notre pays seront représentés à l'Exposition par un bâtiment distinct et par une exhibition caractéristique de leurs produits.

L'Orient nous a donné des réponses satisfaisantes. Le Japon, dont les commissaires faisaient choix d'un emplacement au moment où j'ai quitté Saint Louis pour venir en Europe, annonçait que son Exposition surpasserait toutes celles qu'il a faites jusqu'ici. La Chine, la Corée et Ceylan ont manifesté l'intention d'élever des bâtiments.

La superficie des terrains de l'Exposition est d'environ cinq cents hectares, c'est à dire quatre fois l'espace couvert par votre Exposition de dix neuf cents. L'Exposition est située dans une forêt naturelle dont les arbres ombrageront les divers bâtiments de nos états, de nos territoires et de nos possessions insulaires, de même que le Palais du Gouvernement auquel on va consacrer une somme de deux millions deux cent cinquante mille francs. Cette forêt qui encadrera l'Exposition ne sera pas altérée et les travaux d'art qu'on y élèvera ne pourront qu'embellir ses attraits naturels.

Les palais de l'Exposition dont les toitures abriteront plus de cinquante hectares borderont un canal large de vingt cinq mètres alimenté par les eaux d'une cascade aux flots tombant d'une hauteur de vingt-deux mètres dans une pièce d'eau large de deux cents mètres, tels un Niagara artificiel, une Venise en miniature.

Des talents indiscutés embellissent actuellement terrains et bâtiments.

Le Palais des Beaux-Arts sera en matière réfractaire et restera après l'Exposition. Les œuvres d'art qui nous viendront de tous les points de l'Univers seront donc en pleine sécurité dans ce Palais.

Nous n'oublions pas et nous sommes sensibles au fait que votre Gouvernement a été le premier à choisir sur nos terrains un emplacement pour son pavillon national, et qu'il nous a le

premier soumis les plans d'un monument qui est l'un des chefs-d'œuvre de l'architecture française.

Votre aimable Commissaire Général, M. Michel Lagrave, est venu à Saint Louis et y a déployé une activité à laquelle nous tenons à rendre hommage ; le site incomparable qu'il a choisi pour l'élévation de votre pavillon national est une nouvelle preuve de son expérience en matière d'exposition et de son excellent jugement. Le grand nombre d'exposants ici présents démontrerait, si ce n'était déjà démontré, que la méthode qu'emploie M. Michel Lagrave pour intéresser les industries et les exposants de France est des plus heureuses et produira des effets certains. Je suis sûr que sous son énergique direction la France ne saurait manquer d'être fière de sa participation à l'Exposition de Saint Louis.

Un mot encore avant de terminer ; votre cordiale hospitalité, votre accueil amical, seront non seulement appréciés par mes compatriotes à Saint Louis, mais encore les rendront comme moi plus désireux de voir les citoyens de France visiter en grand nombre notre Exposition. De Paris à Saint Louis la route n'est pas longue ; Saint Louis est au sein des Etats-Unis et trône sur les rives du Mississipi, (le père des eaux). La durée du trajet de New York à Saint Louis n'est que de vingt-quatre heures, par un train d'un confort incomparable ; de Baltimore, de la Nouvelle Orleans, de Charleston ou de Savana, seize heures de chemin de fer conduisent à Saint Louis. Ce voyage vous permettra de visiter la plus grande Exposition que nous ayons faite, une Exposition qui vous donnera un aperçu de notre pays. En parcourant par deux fois en quatrevingt-seize heures la distance de Paris aux Pyrénées, j'ai été profondément frappé de la façon dont votre beau sol de France est cultivé. Il est impossible de se figurer les résultats qu'un pareil labeur produirait dans les vastes plaines et les fertiles vallées qui s'étendent des Monts Alleghanys aux Montagnes Rocheuses.

Je n'ai pas ici pour but de vous prêcher l'oubli de votre sol natal que vous aimez , je sais trop votre attachement à votre pays. Nos statistiques de l'immigration nous montrent péremptoirement combien rares sont ceux qui abandonnent " la Belle France " et la prodigieuse vitalité de votre nation

est due, à n'en pas douter, à l'industrie et à la frugalité de ses habitants, que domine un souffle impérissable de patriotisme. Les citoyens animés d'un tel esprit sont l'orgueil d'un pays et le secret de son éternité; basée sur de tels principes, la République Française est inébranlable. Nous serons heureux d'avoir beaucoup de français comme hôtes et nous espérons que vos produits et votre Exposition ne seront pas seuls à représenter la France à Saint Louis en dix-neuf cent quatre, que vous-mêmes viendrez nombreux à cette grande manifestation internationale.

(Translation from the French, in which it was delivered.)

MR. MINISTER AND GENTLEMEN:

The warmth of this reception, as well as the representative character of those seated around this board, is a compliment to the Universal Exposition of 1904, whose representative I am. It is an honor the more appreciated, because, to my mind, it indicates an interest on the part of the French people in that Exposition, which is not only highly gratifying to the management, but a guarantee of the success of their efforts. France is the country of Expositions, and no assembling of the best products of the age can be complete without a representation of French skill and French genius. No country is so well advised as France as to the labor involved and the responsibility connected with a Universal Exposition. Your experience in that line must have been satisfactory to yourselves or it would not have been continued from decade to decade. It certainly has commanded the admiration of the world. Your expositions not only attract exhibits of man's best handiwork, but draw hundreds of thousands of intelligent visitors. Every Universal Exposition held in Paris has been a marker for advancement in high art and in the applied sciences, if not a milestone in the progress of civilization.

Your prompt acceptance of the invitation to participate in the Universal Exposition of 1904, held to commemorate an important event in the history of our country, we trust you will permit us to construe as an indication of the good-will of the leading Republic of the Old World for the Republic of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Lincoln, and of all those patriotic Presidents who have held the highest place within the gift of the American people.

The commercial benefits to be derived by your people from exhibiting at the St. Louis Exposition are beyond your conception. St. Louis is situated in the very heart of the productive section of the United States. The country tributary to that city is comparatively new and undeveloped. Its soil is fertile, its climate salubrious and its resources inestimable. It has grown rapidly in wealth and population during the past thirty years, and is now being settled at a more rapid rate than any section of the United States, if not of the earth. Our people have been too much occupied fighting the Indians and the buffaloes, and in advancing the frontier, to devote much time to the patronage of art or the cultivation of the beautiful. Now that the Indians are educated in the pursuits of civilization, that the frontier is abolished, and that Europe, as well as other sections of our own country, is taking the products of our fields, forests and mines, and railroads permeate almost every province between the Mississippi and the Pacific, the people are inspired by a desire to indulge in the comforts and luxuries of life. No better market for the products of your artists and your artisans can be conceived than that furnished by the United States; no surer evidence of breadth of view of a people or a community can be produced than their desire to have exhibited in their midst the best and highest that the mind of man hath conceived or his hand hath wrought.

And when they are willing to provide the immense cost of such an exhibition, to endure the sacrifices that it entails, that should be proof conclusive of their determination to take no second rank, and of their ability to keep abreast of the foremost.

While your older civilization has made advances in art to which ours cannot approach, we can, with becoming modesty and justifiable pride, lay claim to the progress we have made in the sciences that work for the revelation and utilization of the forces and resources of nature, the sciences that go toward lightening the labor of man and making his life broader and higher and happier.

We are a commercial people, as you of Europe choose to designate us. In America every man works. The greatest fortunes, as well as the highest places, are within the reach of the poorest boy. The attainment of an independence is a worthy ambition on the part of an individual as well as of a nation; but, like the citizens of this Republic, the people of America hold their wealth and their commerce as of small account when compared with the love and pride of their country. The men in our country who are accumulating wealth at so marvelous a rate manifest remarkably good judgment in its use. Seldom do they retire from the scene of action. Rather do they use their accumulations for the development of unknown resources, for the erection of monuments, for the founding and endowment of eleemosynary and educational institutions.

No better use of wealth can be made than the fostering of an Universal Exposition. You of France do not need to be told of the great educational advantages offered by such an enterprise; of how it elevates the tastes and broadens the ideas of the section in which it is held and of the people who visit it, nor of the incentive it offers to genius, the reward to invention. It

furnishes the occasion to bring into closer relationship peoples who, although inhabiting different climes, possess mutual interests. It establishes new lines of commerce to the common benefit of all. It conduces to the formation of new international relations and to the cementing of those already existing. The Universal Exposition is a promotor of peace. It is, as I said in London, the coronation of civilization. The St. Louis Exposition of 1904 promises to be as universal in character as any ever held. The Government of the United States, which has appropriated \$5,000,000, or 25,000,000 francs (besides the 50,000,000 francs furnished by the city and the people of St. Louis) in aid of this Exposition, and also \$1,300,000, or 6,500,000 francs, for its own exhibits, has extended invitations to all nations to participate. The Government, as well as the Exposition management itself, feels justified in expecting that more countries and more races will take part in this than in any Exposition ever held. Every country and every government on the Western Hemisphere has accepted the invitation extended to it. Everyone of the forty-five States and three Territories of the American Union, as well as every outlying possession of our country, will be distinctively represented at the Exposition by a separate building and by an exhibit of its characteristic products.

The responses from the Orient have been gratifying to a degree. Japan, whose Commissioners were in St. Louis selecting a site and making application for space in our exhibit palaces when I started for Europe, announced that their exhibit at St. Louis will surpass any that country has ever made. China and Korea and Siam and Ceylon have announced their intention of erecting buildings.

The area of our Exposition Grounds is 1,180 acres—nearly four times that of your Exposition in 1900. The site is a natural forest under whose shades will be

erected the separate buildings of our States and Territories and island possessions, and also the exhibit building of the General Government, for which alone \$450,000, or 2,250,000 francs, has been appropriated. This forest will not be destroyed nor its beauty impaired; rather will its natural attractions be enhanced by the aid of art.

The exhibit palaces whose ground area under roof will exceed 180 acres, are located on the banks of a canal seventy-five feet in width, whose waters flow from a basin 600 feet wide, into which they have fallen from a height of seventy feet — an artificial Niagara, a Venice in miniature.

The highest talent in sculpture and mural painting is now employed in designing embellishments for the grounds and buildings.

The Art Hall will be a fire-proof structure and will remain as a monument to the energy and patriotism of those who originated this great undertaking, and which, with your aid, will be carried to a successful consummation. It will also serve as a safe receptacle for the art treasures that will be gathered at St. Louis from all parts of the world.

We are not unmindful nor inappreciative of the fact that yours was the first European Government to select a site upon our grounds for a national building, and to submit plans for a structure which is not only characteristic of your country, but is known everywhere as a structure of rare architectural merit and unsurpassed beauty of outline. Your able and efficient Commissioner-General, M. Michel Lagrave, has visited St. Louis, and the very eligible and incomparable site selected for your building is evidence of his experience in Exposition work and another manifestation of his excellent judgment. The attendance on this occasion of the representative exhibitors of France is proof, if any were

required, that his methods for interesting the industries and exhibitors of the Republic are wise and effective. I am confident that under his energetic leadership France will have no occasion to feel other than proud of her exhibit at St. Louis in 1904.

One word more and I shall have finished. The hospitality I have enjoyed, the earnest welcome extended to me, will not only be appreciated by my colleagues in St. Louis, as I have assured you, but will make them the more desirous, as it has me, that the people of this country visit the Exposition in large and representative numbers. It is no farther from Paris to St. Louis than from St. Louis to Paris. St. Louis is not on the Atlantic seaboard, but in the heart of the country and on the banks of the great Mississippi, the "Father of Waters." It is but twenty-four hours in an unequalled train de luxe from New York, and but twenty hours from Baltimore or New Orleans or Charleston or Savannah. The journey is not tiresome, and by making it you will be enabled to see the greatest exhibit we can make, which is the country itself.

In traveling between Paris and the Pyrenees, as I have twice during the past ninety-six hours, I have been deeply impressed with the industry and thrift of those who till the soil in that beautiful country. It is beyond comprehension to estimate what such painstaking application would produce on the broad plains and fertile valleys lying between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains. I am not here to endeavor to persuade your patriotic people to forsake the land of their nativity and of their love—I know too well their devotion to France. The immigration statistics of our country show conclusively how few of your people have quit La Belle France, and the unequalled recuperative powers of this nation unquestionably demonstrate that your unsurpassed strength is due to the industry and frugality of your

people, indissolubly linked with a lofty and unchanging patriotism. Such citizenship is the pride of a country and the secret of its perpetuity. Based upon such a foundation the stability of the French Republic is assured. Such a people we shall be pleased to entertain as our guests. We trust that not only your exhibits at our Exposition will be general and representative, but that the citizens of this Republic will be in attendance in large numbers at St. Louis in 1904.

RESPONSE

AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY IMPERIAL GERMAN COM-
MISSIONER-GENERAL LEWALD, BERLIN,
MARCH 9TH, 1903.

MR. CHAIRMAN, YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN:

I exceedingly regret that I cannot pay to you the compliment which you have tendered me, by expressing my sentiments in your language as you have expressed yours in mine. Suffice it to say that when I come to Berlin again I shall endeavor to address you in your own tongue. Permit me, however, to express my gratitude for this very distinguished compliment you have paid me, and to say as nearly as I can say in words how highly I appreciate the reception I have met with in the capital of the German Empire.

The audience with which I was honored by His Majesty, your Emperor, to-day, will be remembered by me as long as I live, and I shall carry to my people a most gratifying report of the very kindly sentiments which he expressed toward the American Republic. His prompt acceptance of our invitation to this country to participate in the International Exposition to be held in the United States next year, was highly appreciated not only by the management of the Exposition, but by the government at Washington and by the people throughout the entire United States.

If there had been any doubt in the minds of the people of Germany as to the fitness and the equipment of your Commissioner-General to properly represent you at that Exposition, it would have been removed if you could

have accompanied him to St. Louis and have seen the ability with which he assumed the duties devolving upon him. When he presented his credentials to the management at St. Louis and heard our statements and saw our plans he seemed immediately to grasp the scope of the Exposition, and we knew that we had to deal with a man who understood his responsibilities. He said: "When I go home and report to my Emperor the plan and scope of this Exposition, he will admire the magnitude of your undertaking, and his comment will be that to so great an Exposition I should have sent a more representative man." If anything had been required to demonstrate to us the eminent fitness of your Imperial Commissioner-General, that statement on his part would have been sufficient.

But that is not all. We told him that we had allotted to the German Empire what we thought a most eligible site for the German building. With characteristic politeness he said, "I thank you," but immediately journeyed over the grounds. After an inspection continuing through forty-eight hours he returned to the office of the Director of Works and said: "I don't like the site you have assigned me; I prefer another site." The site he had selected was in his judgment the most desirable one within the limits of the Exposition Grounds. The Director of Works remonstrated with your Imperial Commissioner-General, but to no effect. He appealed to the President. But before he formally did so he gave ample evidence of his diplomacy, because I had, previous to his appeal, been approached by no less than twenty representative citizens of St. Louis and members of our Board of Directors, who urged upon me to comply with the request of your Commissioner-General. What was there for me to do? What could the President do other than yield to that request? The result was that probably the most conspicuous site within the limits of

our twelve hundred acres was chosen by Doctor Lewald as the site of the German building, and upon that location will be erected a structure characteristic of this great Empire. That building, I trust, will be the receptacle of many of the relics to which the German nation is so devotedly attached, and it will be the meeting place not only of the millions of Americans of German descent who will visit the Exposition Grounds, but also the meeting place of many citizens of Germany who will favor us with their presence in 1904.

We hope that occasion will also be graced by many representatives of the German Government, and cherish the expectation that we shall be honored by the presence of a member of the royal family. If so, we shall feel complimented indeed.

And since having had the honor to-day of an audience with your Emperor, I cannot but repeat what I said to him. That was: "Your Majesty, if you could possibly come to America such a welcome would be extended to you as you never have met with, except possibly within the limits of your own Empire."

Gentlemen, I thank you, and trust that if we do not meet again before 1904, I shall have the honor of welcoming to the St. Louis Exposition certainly every gentleman of this distinguished company.

RESPONSE

AT DINNER OF MISSOURI SOCIETY IN NEW YORK,
AT WALDORF-ASTORIA, MARCH 19TH, 1903.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

This very distinguished compliment tendered by the Missouri Society in New York is appreciated none the less because I was not aware that it was contemplated until two days ago. I return my grateful acknowledgments.

The short and hurried tour through Europe, from which I have just returned, was determined upon under circumstances which did not admit of much deliberation, and begun immediately thereafter. It occupied an absence of thirty-three days from our own shores, fourteen of which were spent upon the ocean, nine in England and ten on the continent. During that period I was honored by audiences with the rulers of five of the leading nations of Europe, and by interviews with many of the officials of their governments, and had the pleasure of meeting in each country many other men of affairs who establish industries, build up commerce, foster and promote art and education.

RECEPTION ABROAD.

The unusual consideration shown me could not have been secured without the earnest co-operation and the discreet aid of the United States Ambassadors and Ministers in the European capitals which I visited, and it goes without saying that the extraordinary courtesies extended were not to myself personally, nor wholly to the president of the Universal Exposition to be held in

St. Louis in 1904, but materially to the government of the United States, from which had been received invitations to participate in that Exposition, and to the American people, for whom the president of that Exposition was looked upon as standing in some degree, however mistaken that view may have been.

EUROPEAN ESTIMATE OF AMERICA.

Great is the admiration throughout Europe for the genius and enterprise and methods of those who within the period of a century and a quarter have, in what was a comparative wilderness, established a form of government at variance with, yes, in direct opposition to, the monarchical and class institutions which have been tested and fortified by centuries of usage; for a people who, while fighting savages, advancing their frontier and waging sanguinary internecine and foreign wars, and while admitting to their shores hundreds of thousands of immigrants differing in race and instinct, have been able to weld these incongruous elements into a harmonious whole, which has taken rank with the foremost nations of the world in every line of commerce and of industry, and in the arts of war as well as in the pursuits of peace.

Let us not, however, be misled by such expressions. While grateful for such sentiments we should not be flattered into the belief that those who entertain them will continue to do so unless we continue to merit them. The people of England have for many years demonstrated their ability to keep abreast of the foremost in every line of human endeavor; the people of Germany and of France and of Belgium are ever alert and active in the applied sciences as well as in art, and their commerce, while not showing a growth equal to that of ours, has manifested no diminution as the years have gone by.

EXAMPLE OF EUROPE.

Of course no one will claim that we cannot learn much of Europe. There are many things in which we would do well to follow the example of the Old World. In some problems the people of Europe have made more progress toward solution than we have in America. The first, if not the most important step an individual or a people can take toward advancement or elevation, is the adoption of that breadth of view which acknowledges that better methods than those in use by themselves are practised by others. One of the most progressive rulers of the world told me not only without hesitation but with evident pride, that there were many lines in which American methods were superior to all others, and that therein he did not hesitate to imitate us. It needs no argument to convince a thoughtful observer that he will make every effort to improve upon those methods. Europe may be an armed camp, as it is often called, but in such surroundings he is indeed a wise ruler who adopts and fosters agencies of commerce which in time of peril of the nation can be converted into potential and effective implements of war for defense or aggression. The foresight and wise precaution of a government so conducted not only commands the respect of other governments, but receives and deserves the admiration and the loyalty of its own citizens. The belief in the divine right of kings has ceased to be the foundation of monarchical institutions. The thrones of the leading kingdoms and empires are no longer based upon the ignorance of their subjects, but are hedged about by the ability and the willingness of the governing power to promote the interests of those whose trust they hold, and all wise administrations realize that the most efficient aid to their efforts is the intelligence, the self-respect and the patriotism of the citizens.

MOTIVES OF FOREIGN PARTICIPATION.

The Universal Exposition which is being planned by the people of St. Louis under the patronage of the Federal Government is not a commercial enterprise, nor have its projectors ever felt that the community and the municipality which have provided ten millions of dollars for its inauguration would ever realize in return a respectable percentage or anything at all on their liberal outlay. This conviction is also entertained by the Federal Government and by the States of the Union who have so generously come to the support of the enterprise. The movement was originated, has been carried to its present stage, and will be pushed to a successful consummation through a patriotic desire and a commendable sense of propriety or duty to commemorate a great event in the history of the country. The participation of the countries of Europe in that Universal Exposition has acquired during the recent past a gratifying impetus. That action was due in great part to the good-will cherished by those countries for the American people and a desire to still more closely cement the friendly relations now existing. The people of the United States and the government which administers their affairs, as well as the Exposition management itself, appreciate and accept with gratitude the participation promised, and will welcome with a friendly hospitality the citizens of other countries who will visit that Exposition. The very acceptance of the invitations extended and the participation of the countries that will make exhibits are in themselves evidences not only of the good-will which we reciprocate, but signify on the part of those countries pride in their products and processes, and an admirable desire and intention to learn the best that civilization can exhibit and to profit thereby.

DUTY OF NEW YORK.

If, as has been said, the publicity of the Exposition has been extended and its success accelerated by the tour upon the return from which you have extended to me this flattering reception, it is gratifying to the management of the Exposition, to the city of St. Louis, and to all sections that cherish a proprietary interest in that national undertaking. There is, however, no section of the United States, nor of the world, that can contribute more toward the full fruition of the efforts for the accomplishment of this national enterprise than the Empire State of New York and this metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. If the labor abroad performed by the President and the other representatives of the Exposition and this gathering and this well planned and admirably executed function of the adopted sons of New York from Missouri will have the effect of enlisting the earnest sympathy and the active co-operation of this city and this State, then indeed will the people of the West feel that their brethren on the Atlantic seaboard reciprocate the sentiments cherished by every section for a cosmopolitan community whose wealth and progress and culture have been contributed to by every State in the Union. New York City belongs to the entire country. It is the port of entry of the nation's guests as well as its commerce. The reception of the stranger when landing upon our shores makes a lasting impression and influences materially his opinion of the country itself and his estimate of those who inhabit the land. It has been well said that the best exhibit this country can make is the country itself. The Universal Exposition of 1904 will belong to New York as well as to St. Louis. I am satisfied that you sons of Missouri and the Louisiana Territory who have taken up your abode in this first city of our country will show

no abatement of zeal, and let us hope that the enthusiasm which now characterizes your work may not only increase from month to month until the opening and close of the Exposition, but will engender a like interest in the hearts of all the men and women of Greater New York.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS
EXCHANGE, MARCH 23D, 1903.

WHEREAS, The Hon. David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, has completed for the Exposition a most successful mission to Europe, in which he aroused the enthusiastic interest of Europeans in the Exposition, secured promises of adequate exhibits from England, France, Germany, Spain and Belgium, and beneficially advertised St. Louis and the World's Fair throughout the civilized world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as citizens of St. Louis assembled in public meeting at the Merchants Exchange this 23d day of March, 1903, we tender President Francis this sincere expression of our appreciation of his valuable public service to the city and to the World's Fair, and our esteem for him as a man and a citizen whose admirable personal qualities and public services reflect credit upon the manhood and citizenship of St. Louis.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on parchment, and sent to the Hon. David R. Francis, and a copy be sent to the Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, with a request that it be spread upon the records of the company.

RESPONSE

AT RECEPTION GIVEN AT MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
ON RETURN FROM EUROPEAN TOUR,
MARCH 23D, 1903.

This assemblage and this demonstration are to me more inspiring than the courts of Europe or all the pomp and ceremony of monarchical institutions. I cannot find words in which to give expression to the sensations aroused by your enthusiastic manifestations of good-will and the very flattering honor with which you receive me.

St. Louis has been the home of my adoption through the years of my youth and manhood. I have seen it grow from a city of 250,000 to a cosmopolitan community of 750,000 souls. As school boy, as college graduate, as clerk on the levee in the memorable days of river commerce, as a young member of this Exchange, as its president, as mayor of this City, as governor of this Commonwealth, as a member of the President's Cabinet and as president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, I have through more than thirty-five years been familiar with the growth and development of St. Louis, and have endeavored to keep in touch with the impulses and convictions that shape and guide the sentiments and methods of its people. During that period my attachment for the city and my affection and respect for its people have broadened and deepened from year to year. Already you have conferred upon me greater honors and more distinction than I have merited or expected.

The labors I have undertaken in connection with the Exposition have been assumed through a sense of

obligation to this community, which a lifetime of effort on my part cannot adequately discharge. Here was reared the partner of my life, and here were assumed our vows, "for better, for worse." Here my children were born, and here my dead are buried. This has been the scene of all my struggles, of my defeats, and of whatever success may have fallen to my lot. I value above all earthly possessions the good opinion of the just and generous people of dear old St. Louis. I can only say to this sea of upturned faces, almost every one of which is indelibly impressed upon my memory, and whose expressions I have watched with such care and solicitude in the past, that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for a demonstration which my efforts to prevent seem only to have made the more earnest, for an ovation which I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance, however violent may be your reversion of feeling, however severe your frowns for my shortcomings in the future.

The European tour, from which I have just returned, and which occupied a period of less than five weeks from the shores of our country and but a little more than five weeks from the limits of St. Louis, was undertaken with great reluctance and with many misgivings as to its outcome. After leaving this city on February 10th, I never saw a St. Louis paper of later date than February 21st, the date of my landing on the coast of France, until I arrived in New York on Tuesday last. The tour, as you know, was made in the interest of the Universal Exposition, to be held in this city in 1904, in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. What seems to have been the effect of the tour on the interests of the Exposition in St. Louis and throughout the United States, has been as surprising as it has been gratifying. Never in its history has this city assumed such responsibility as now confronts it. International occurrences of

the past few years, international relations of the past few months, the aggressively progressive trend of American industry and American commerce, seem to have conspired to focus upon this city and the enterprise it has undertaken the attention of the strongest governments and the leading minds of the civilized world. The willingness of foreign countries to take part in what I designated in Europe as "a coronation of civilization," has been to many sections of our country—hitherto lukewarm or indifferent—an awakening to the ambitious scope of our undertaking and the invaluable advantages to the entire country with which it is fraught.

St. Louis will prove equal to the responsibility. The conservatism of its people is well known, and the stability engendered thereby has commanded general comment and deserved commendation. But when this community becomes imbued with a sense of its duty it does not stop to count the cost. It moves forward with the same impelling force as a moral idea when it takes root in the minds and hearts of an intelligent people. Its forward movement is as that of an avalanche. Woe to him who stands in its way or attempts to impede its progress. Such convictions generate revolutions.

So in a manner is it with the people of this city. For forty years or more this has been the commercial metropolis of the great empire whose acquisition we are preparing to celebrate. The development of that territory, although interrupted by strife and misfortune, has gone steadily on, but within the past two years it seems to have acquired a new impetus, to have assumed an accelerated step. It is not only attracting immigration and investment from without, but has itself become conscious of its resources and possibilities, and with a self-respect and self-confidence justifiable, because born of pardonable pride in illimitable resources, it has said to its wealthiest and most populous community:

“Commemorate in a manner befitting its importance, our acquisition by the country of Washington, of Jefferson and of Madison.” Right nobly has this community responded to the behest.

Perhaps few if any of us realized the breadth of the lines we were laying or the risk involved in a scope so comprehensive, a scheme so ambitious. After the first step was taken it was too late to turn back. The organization of the great army was perfected; the implements of war, after great difficulties, were secured. The advance guard, disciplined and equipped, was sent out. Comprehensive preparations for a vigorous campaign were actively begun. The effect of the work performed with unrelenting energy and devotion for three years past is manifesting itself in a manner satisfactory to a degree, but that manifestation carries an impressive lesson, a realizing sense of what remains to be done. There are no stragglers now. The ranks are closed. Recruits are welcome. There is work for all.

The foreign countries that have shown such consideration to your representative, and listened with interest and amazement to the stories of your project, your energy and your hospitality, and which have so graciously and so generously accepted your invitation to contribute to the glory of the celebration, must not be disappointed in their expectations. The progress of preparations which have attained such splendid headway must not be impeded. The pledges of St. Louis have gone forth to the world and they must be fulfilled. No individual, no number of individuals, are essential to the creditable consummation of this undertaking. Neither the policy nor the interests of any organization or of any class in the community should be permitted to stand in the way of St. Louis being entirely prepared to receive and entertain the nation's and the world's elect who have accepted her invitation. When every citizen of

this community not only cherishes a pride in the good name of the city and the success of its enterprise, but feels that upon him rests the personal obligation of doing all in his power to uphold that credit and to bring about that success, then shall unquestionably be realized the unprecedented and perfect consummation of a celebration which will mark a most important stage in human achievement and human thought, and St. Louis will be its scene.

MAYOR WELLS' OPENING ADDRESS,
AT BANQUET TENDERED BY HIM TO PRESIDENT
FRANCIS, MARCH 23D, 1903, AT
ST. LOUIS CLUB.

If I ever had any regret for having been honored with the responsible duties pertaining to the position of Chief Executive, such feeling will have vanished when I consider the great privilege thus accorded me in being surrounded by the distinguished and representative citizens present.

You gentlemen have been selected as my guests to-night, for the reason that you represent all that is progressive and essential in the formation and maintenance of this city, of which we are all so proud.

Through you, as the official representatives of the social, commercial, educational and other organizations of this city, I consider the entire community is now represented within this limited space.

Round this festal board will be found captains of our great commercial growth and manufacturing industries.

Leaders of our splendid educational institutions are present, whose efforts, and the results obtained in the training of the rising generation, are second to none within these United States, the fruits of which will be of benefit for ages to come.

The social organizations, as evidenced this evening, remind us that for cordiality and hospitality the people of this city stand pre-eminent.

Our judiciary are here, and nowhere in this broad land can we find their superior in wisdom. Then fortunate, indeed, are we, for "justice without wisdom is impossible."

A deputy of that vast army of labor is with us—the standard bearer of the skillful mechanic; the men of brawn and muscle, who constitute an essential and integral part of the wheels of commerce and progress.

The clergy—our regulators of society and defenders from evil—have honored us with their presence.

Then comes the journalist, the herald of a noisy world, who on the shortest stretch can stir up more dust for good or evil—generally good—than the speediest thoroughbred that ever won a race.

Members of the medical profession must not be forgotten, for, sooner or later, they will not forget us. These kindly gentlemen, who so aptly brought us into contact with this vale of woe, and then in due time, will so skillfully assist us out of it.

Others here assembled occupy important civic and official positions, of whom this community may justly feel proud.

Certainly it is a great pleasure and honor for me to call you guests.

This is by no means an ordinary festival which has brought us together at this time, but an occasion of national, State and municipal significance.

An achievement has just been accomplished which has attracted the admiration of the people of the continent of Europe, as well as those of America, and in its accomplishment immense benefit will accrue to the city of St. Louis in its effort to provide for the education and entertainment of the people of all nations, through the greatest universal exposition that will ever have been held.

It is needless for me to attempt to enlighten you as to how this was brought about. You are all familiar

with the story of how an illustrious citizen of this city, in an incredibly short space of time, made the tour of England, Germany, France, Belgium and Spain, and there attracted the earnest attention of the rulers of those great nations to the city of St. Louis, and to the importance of the world's educator which will be here inaugurated in the year 1904.

The hero of this achievement is our guest of honor this evening—that loyal citizen, that man of brain and energy, the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the Honorable David R. Francis.

I am proud to call him my friend, and extend to him a most cordial personal, as well as official, welcome on his safe return from the successful journey just brought to an end.

I congratulate the people of St. Louis for having in their number that foremost citizen whom I now introduce—David R. Francis.

RESPONSE

AT DINNER TENDERED BY MAYOR WELLS AT
ST. LOUIS CLUB ON RETURN FROM EUROPEAN
TOUR, MARCH 23D, 1903.

YOUR HONOR AND GENTLEMEN:

In attempting to find expressions of gratitude for this very distinguished and undeserved honor conferred upon me I am compelled to admit that my vocabulary is already exhausted. My sensations of gratitude, however, are none the less sincere by reason thereof, nor will my remembrances be any the less lasting. To be thus welcomed by the Chief Executive of the city to which I am proud to acknowledge allegiance is a high distinction, but when that official combines with a fearless devotion to duty an ever active effort to promote the interests of those whose trust he holds, the unselfishness of his motives and the strength of his character elevate his personality until it overshadows partisan policies and adds dignity to the place, although it may be the highest within the gift of the people of this municipality. And when such a host exercises the judgment and the influence required to assemble a company so representative of all that goes to make up a right thinking and cultured community, the recipient of such an honor naturally feels grateful beyond expression. I can only say, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, that I appreciate most highly this very distinguished compliment.

I attempted, in acknowledgment of a most flattering reception tendered at the Chamber of Commerce in this city to-day, to impress upon the people of St. Louis the responsibility that confronts them. I am glad to say,

Mr. Mayor, that I am confident you realize this magnitude of the labor to be performed in order that St. Louis may be ready to receive the thousands of visitors who will enter her gates during the next eighteen months.

The plan for a system of boulevards and parks skirting the western part of our city, and running from its northern to its southern boundary, as outlined in some St. Louis paper of recent issue, is a credit to the Commission that designed it, is in keeping with the new and broader career upon which St. Louis has entered, and its execution, although costly and difficult, will, I am sure, be vigorously pushed by yourself and those whose co-operation and assistance are necessary for its completion. That co-operation should not be withheld, nor will it be. An enlightened public sentiment, broadened until it is commensurate with the requirements of a World's Fair City of such brilliant promise as this, will show little consideration for those who will endeavor to hamper the carrying out of the comprehensive plans of a wise executive. A city with the ambition to entertain the world cannot afford to espouse narrow views in any line of public improvement. St. Louis has attracted the attention of all the progressive governments and of all the civilized races.

While we have assumed a great responsibility, it brings with it an unequalled opportunity. If we fail to take advantage of it, if the expectations of our guests are disappointed, then it would be better for us not to have accepted the duty imposed upon us of commemorating a great event in the history of our country and an important step in the march of constitutional government.

Every month in the progress of our work from its organization to the present moment has witnessed an alteration in the scope of the Exposition, and while every change may not have been an enlargement of the scheme, it certainly was an elevation thereof. No backward

step has been taken, nor will there be. Our aim has been, and will continue to be, to assemble here in 1904 the best and the highest in every line of human endeavor.

The city that will be the scene of such an assembling will draw the attention of the cultured minds of every clime, and it should assume an attire in harmony with the character of its enterprise, to the end that the anticipations of its guests may be fully met. I am sure, sir, that neither you nor any of the guests around this board require any such warning or reminder as I have uttered, but work so important cannot be deferred nor too often impressed upon the minds of the people of Saint Louis.

DINNER GIVEN BY MAYOR WELLS AT ST. LOUIS CLUB,
MARCH 23D, 1903.

Introductory Address, HIS HONOR, MAYOR WELLS
Response, DAVID R. FRANCIS

ADDRESSES.

HON. CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE, . Representing Business Men's League.
DR. S. J. NICCOLLS, Representing Clergy of St. Louis.
JUDGE DANIEL G. TAYLOR, Representing Bar of St. Louis.
JOSEPH A. GRAHAM, Representing Press of St. Louis.
F. W. LEHMANN, Representing University Club, St. Louis.
W. S. CHAPLIN, . . Representing Washington University, St. Louis.
DR. W. BANKS ROGERS, Representing St. Louis University, St. Louis.

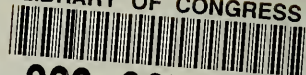
GUESTS.

ELMER B. ADAMS, Judge, United States District Court.
BROTHER JUSTIN, President, Christian Brothers' College.
T. R. BALLARD, President, Merchants Exchange.
A. H. BAUER, President, St. Louis Stock Exchange.
W. K. BIXBY, Second Vice-President, St. Louis Club.
JAMES L. BLAIR, General Counsel, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
H. C. CALDWELL, Judge, United States Circuit Court.
MURRAY CARLETON, Member Executive Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
F. J. CARLISLE, Manager, Evening Chronicle.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Member, Executive Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
W. S. CHAPLIN, Chancellor, Washington University.
PIERRE CHOUTEAU, Eighth Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
S. W. COBB, Fifth Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
THOS. B. CREWS, Judge, Probate Court.
AUGUST DIEZ, City Editor, Westliche Post.
A. N. DEMENIL.
W. B. DOUGLASS, President, Missouri Historical Society.
L. D. DOZIER, Member, Executive Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
WM. DRUHE, President, Amerika.
HENRY W. ELIOT, President, Academy of Science.
FRANKLIN FERRIS, Judge, Circuit Court.
JOHN R. FONTANA, Speaker, House of Delegates.
R. M. FOSTER, Judge, Circuit Court.
THOS. H. FRANCIS.

D. R. FRANCIS, JR.
 J. D. PERRY FRANCIS.
 NATHAN FRANK, Member, Executive Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 AUGUST GEHNER, Seventh Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 W. A. GIRALDIN, President, Real Estate Exchange.
 RICHARD L. GOODE, Judge, Court of Appeals.
 JOS. A. GRAHAM, Managing Editor, St. Louis Republic.
 H. B. HAWES, President, Board of Police Commissioners.
 W. W. HENDERSON, President, Cabanne Club.
 JNO. M. HERTEL, Managing Editor, Evening Chronicle.
 F. D. HIRSCHBERG, Chairman, Entertainment Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 WARWICK HOUGH, Judge, Circuit Court.
 J. L. HORNSBY, President, City Council.
 D. M. HOUSER, Third Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 C. M. HUTTIG, Sixth Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 GEO. J. JOHNS, Editor, Post-Dispatch.
 BRECKINRIDGE JONES, Member, Executive Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 R. MCK. JONES, President, Commercial Club.
 S. M. KENNARD, Second Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 DR. A. R. KIEFFER, President, St. Louis Medical Society of Missouri.
 HENRY KING, Editor in Chief, Globe-Democrat.
 L. D. KINGSLAND, President, St. Louis Manufacturers' Association.
 JUDGE JACOB KLEIN, President, Bar Association.
 CHAS. W. KNAPP, Member, Executive Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 WM. H. LEE, Vice-Chairman, Ceremonies Committee, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 F. W. LEHMANN, President, University Club.
 GEO. B. LEIGHTON, President, Civic Improvement League.
 JAMES G. MCCONKEY, Secretary to the Mayor.
 JNO. F. MAGNER, Managing Editor, St. Louis Star.
 J. D. MANLEY, President, Union Club.
 J. L. MAURAN, President, St. Louis Chapter of American Institute of Architects.
 ELIAS MICHAEL, President, Mercantile Club.
 REV. S. J. NICCOLLS.
 ARTHUR PREUSS, Associate Editor, America.
 WM. M. REEDY, Editor, The Mirror.

VALLE REYBURN, Judge, Court of Appeals.
 Rev. W. BANKS ROGERS, President, St. Louis University.
 JNO. SCHROERS, Secretary and Business Manager, Westliche
 Post.
 C. H. SPENCER, First Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase
 Exposition Co.
 H. M. BLOSSOM, St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau.
 WM. C. STIEGERS, Manager, Post-Dispatch.
 W. B. STEVENS, Secretary, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 GEO. J. TANSEY.
 DAN'L G. TAYLOR, Judge, Circuit Court.
 I. S. TAYLOR, Director of Works, Louisiana Purchase Expo-
 sition Co.
 B. J. TAUSSIG, President, Noon-day Club.
 WM. TAUSSIG, President, Board of Education.
 WM. H. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.
 Mr. J. C. VAN BLARCOM, President, St. Louis Clearing House
 Association.
 Prof. JNO. L. VAN ORNUM, President, Engineers' Club.
 C. P. WALBRIDGE, Fourth Vice-President, Louisiana Purchase
 Exposition Co.
 JULIUS S. WALSH, President, Terminal Railroad Association.
 C. G. WARNER, Member, Executive Committee, Louisiana
 Purchase Exposition Co.
 JAMES A. WATERWORTH, Chairman, Round Table Club.
 HORATIO D. WOOD, Judge, Circuit Court.

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